

A N
E S S A Y
O N
Book-keeping.

According to
The True *Italian* METHOD of
DEBTOR and CREDITOR, by
Double Entry.

Wherein the Theory of that Excellent Art is
clearly laid down in a few plain Rules; and
the Practice made evident and easy, by Va-
riety of intelligible Examples.

The Whole in a Method new and concise.

To which is added, in this Edition,
An ATTEMPT towards Rendering the
EDUCATION of YOUTH more Easy
and Effectual.

By WILLIAM WEBSTER, Writing-
Master, and Accomptant. R

D U B L I N :

Printed by and for GEORGE GRIERSON; Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty, at the King's Arms, and
Two Bibles in Essex-Street. M.DCC.XXXIV.

ESSAYS

ON

Book-keeping.

THE NEW METHOD OF

BOOK-KEEPING BY



BY

JOHN W. BARNARD

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

LONDON

PRINTED BY

JOHN W. BARNARD

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

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To the HONOURABLE

Sir CHARLES PEERS,

One of the Commissioners of his
Majesty's Customs.

SIR,

THE following Sheets being my best Endeavours to serve the Publick on the Subject of *Book-keeping*, (a Science which has already employ'd the Pens of very many Writers) I was unwilling, considering my own Obscurity, to adventure the Attempt abroad into a censuring World, without the Shelter of some powerful Protection.

But having, *Sir*, the Honour of your Approbation, and the Advantage of letting the World know it, by a Permission of laying my Work at your Feet. I cannot
but

The DEDICATION.

but rejoyce in my happy Patronage, and from so prevailing a Recommendation indulge my self in some Assurance of Success.

If what I have therein offer'd, has the good Fortune to prove serviceable to but a Few, in their laudable Endeavours after so useful a Knowledge, it will be a very sensible Pleasure to me, and I shall think my Labour well bestow'd; but if, by a more general Reception, many reap Benefit from its Instructions, I shall, as I in Justice ought, attribute its Success to the Influence of your Honour's Great Name, and the Deference the World so justly pays to your Superior Judgment.

I am, Sir,

Your HONOUR's

Most obedient humble Servant,

William Webster.

THE



THE
P R E F A C E.

HAVING formerly attempted an *Abridgment* of Arithmetick with some success, my inclinations led me to make a tryal on Book-keeping. I am very sensible the Bookellers shelves are already loaded with Treatises on this subject; but as the same objection was equally strong against my former Essay, so my hopes now as much encourage me. For as I before observ'd on Arithmetick, that most Books on that subject, being chiefly calculated for persons wholly ignorant, (tho' it be almost impossible for such to learn by Book) did thereby become unavoidably voluminous, and consequently tedious: in like manner, what has been writ on Book-keeping, as it seems to have been done with the same view, so it does, in a great measure, carry with it the same disadvantages.

The Reader, therefore, if prepar'd with some little general knowledge, (as all should be, who look into Books for instruction in Sciences) is, by such Method too long kept from the purpose with needless trifles; or if altogether unacquainted with those Matters, (tho' the work is perhaps profess'dly intended for such) instead of full and evident Instructions, he is too much

The P R E F A C E.

bewilder'd in words, and lost in definitions and explanations; whilst the Examples, instead of rendring (as they ought) the Rules more easy and intelligible, by their intricacy and complex circumstances, serve but the more to amaze and confound him.

This present Attempt, as it is short and concise, so I hope it will fully answer its Title; and not only prove an help to the memories of such who have been once Masters of the Art, but also serve to explain the matter fully to those who were never yet perfect; and if read by any wholly ignorant, be found at least as plain and intelligible as the larger Volumes. Such as it is, without farther Apology, (except with a former Writer on this Science for the impropriety of Parcels, and Prices, &c. things altogether distinct from the true stating of Accounts) I make an humble offering of it to the Publick, and commit it to the candour of the World.

This I thought necessary to prefix by way of Preface to the first Edition; and all I shall now add, is, that as I have with pleasure observ'd its good Reception, and have had the satisfaction to find it approv'd by the best Judges: so I have revis'd it with the greatest care, and corrected it with the utmost exactness, that this fourth Publication may appear as perfect as possible. To which end, I have a little alter'd the method, by bringing all the general directions together, that were before scatter'd, and delivering the Exemplification distinct, in an uninterrupted Specimen, containing a compleat Waste-Book, Journal, and Ledger, wherein is introduc'd a very great variety of Instances; the several difficulties and distinctions of which, are all along remark'd and remov'd, by particular Notes and Explanations.

A N



AN
E S S A Y
ON

Book-keeping, &c.

BOOK-KEEPING is the Art of stating our Accompts, so as rightly to represent the Condition of our Affairs; to which End, the *Italian* Manner of Debtor and Creditor, by double Entry, is by Experience found most conducive, and therefore not only altogether practis'd by the *Merchant*, whose Business is most extensive, and comprehends the greatest Variety; but also allow'd the best Method for the *Steward*, and *Publick-Accomptant*.

The Books us'd in this Way of keeping Accompts are chiefly three, viz. *Waste-Book*, *Journal*, and *Leidger*; the distinct Service of each of which, and their Dependancies upon one another, is the whole

whole Art of Book-keeping, and consequently the whole Subject of this Treatise.

'Tis true, there are several other Books generally us'd in the *Compting House*, as an *Invoice-Book*, *Book of Sales*, &c. but as they are all but meer Copies, so a Sight of them is sufficient Instruction.

To proceed then in the Method propos'd, I am first to shew the distinct Service, or different Use of each of the three grand Books mention'd.

Of the WASTE-BOOK.

And first in the *Waste-Book*, (or *Blotter*, as it is sometimes call'd, which is rul'd with a Margin, and three Columns for Pounds, Shillings, and Pence) is writ down every Occurrence of Trade just as it happens; as if on the first Day of *July* you buy a Pipe of Port Wine for 27 *l.* ready Money; and on the 4th sell to *Edward Ellis* 12 Pipes of Sherry, at 30 *l.* per Pipe, of which he pays you 70 *l.* down, and for the rest you give him a Month's Credit: All the Form of expressing these Cases in the *Waste-Book* is as follows, viz.

July 1 st .					
—	Bought a Pipe of Port Wine, for	l.	s.	d.	
	which I paid	27	00	0	
4 th .					
	Sold to <i>Edward Ellis</i> 12 Pipes of Sherry, at 30 <i>l.</i> per Pipe.				
		l.	s.	d.	
—	Receiv'd in ready Money	70	00	0	
	Rest due at 1 Month	29	00	0	
		260000			
		3			

And

And so of any other Matter, as will more evidently appear from the *Waste-Book* itself annex'd.

I am very sensible that in many *Compting-houses*, the Method of their *Waste-Book* is very different from this here laid down; it being, according to the Practice of many *Book-keepers*, nothing but a rough Draught of their *Journal*, every Entrance being therein made in full Form, and the Debtor and Creditor as particularly expressed as in the *Journal* itself: But as that Manner has its Objections even in real Business, so in imaginary Accompts, form'd only for Instruction, it is altogether inconsistent and absurd; for if the Propositions are given ready stated, what remains for the Learner to attempt? But to return.

Of the JOURNAL.

The second Book mention'd was the *Journal*; and therein (being rul'd in the same Manner) every Case of the *Waste-Book* is more methodically express'd, with particular Mention of the proper Debtor, Creditor, and Sum of Money, in one Line, and the other Circumstances of the Affair in another, if the Case be single, *i. e.* have but one Debtor or Creditor; or if not single, *i. e.* have more than one Debtor or Creditor, in so many other Lines as there are different Debtors or Creditors; thus, supposing the two Cases before given, in the *Journal* they will stand as follows, *viz.*

July

<u>July 1st.</u>		<u>l.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
5	Port Wine Dr. to Cash 27l.			
2	Paid for one Pipe	27	00	0
<u>4th.</u>				
3	Sundry Accompts Dr. to Sherry 360l.			
2	Cash receiv'd in Part for } 12 Pipes, at 30l. per Pipe }	70	00	0
6	Edward, Ellis, for the } Rest due at 1 Month }	29	00	0
		360	00	0

And in making these Journal-Entries lies the chief Difficulty of Book-keeping; the Explication of which will fall more properly under the other Division, wherein I am to show the Dependancies of the several Books on each other. I therefore now proceed to the Use

Of the L I E D G E R.

The *Leidger* is rul'd with a double Column in the Margin, one for the Month, the other for the Day, and also with a Column before those for *l. s. d.* for the Folio.

And this Book, as it is the largest, so it is the most material; the other two being but Preparatives to this, which contains particular stated Accompts of every *Person* you deal with, and every *Commodity* you traffick in. Every Accompt in this Book consists of two Parts, a Debtor and a Creditor; if the Accompt be of a *Person*, the Debtor-Side shews what he owes you, the Creditor what you owe him; or if it be an Accompt of *Goods*, the

the Debtor-Side shews what Charges you have been at for them, and the Creditor, what Returns they have made.

Note, For the ready finding any Accompt in the *Leidger*, there must be an *Alphabet* prefix'd, directing to the *Folio*. See the *Leidger* annex'd.

And now having shewn the particular Use of each Book, I proceed to consider their Dependence upon one another.

First then, the *Case*, as was before noted, being enter'd into the *Waste-Book* just as it occur'd, the next Step is to journalize, or bring it into the *Journal*; to do which, it must be consider'd what Accompt to charge Debtor, and what Creditor; which being discover'd by regarding this general Rule, viz.

<i>What you receive,</i>	}	<i>is Debtor.</i>
<i>or</i>		
<i>The Person you deliver to,</i>	}	<i>is Creditor.</i>
<i>What you part with,</i>		
<i>or,</i>		
<i>The Person you receive from,</i>		

Enter it in the Form before mention'd, in describing the *Journal*; that is, the Debtor, Creditor, and Sum, in one Line, and the other Particulars in an other; which being done, and the *Waste-Book* mark'd with a Dash in the Margin, to signify its being journaliz'd; you are next to post the *Case* into your *Leidger*; to do which, having open'd the said Book, and found the Accompt to be charg'd Debtor, if already form'd in your *Leidger*, or titled the said Accompt if not before

H made;

made; first set down the Month and Day in their proper Columns, and then write as much of the Circumstances of the Affair as one Line will contain, † beginning with the Word *To* and the Title of the Accompt to be credited; then having also inserted the Sum in its proper Place, and the referring Figure in the Folio Column; turn to the Accompt to be charg'd Creditor, and dating it as before, write the same Thing, only changing the Title of the Accompt, and the Word *To* into *By*. Thus, were you to post the Journal-Entry of the 1st of *July*, where *Port Wine* is Debtor to *Cash*, first look out the Accompt of *Port Wine* in Folio 5, and under it on the Debtor-Side write,

July	1	To Cash paid for ———	Pipe	Fo	l.	s.	d.
			2	27	00	0	

Note, in Accompts of Goods where either Number, Weight, or Measure is consider'd there is another Column drawn, to insert the Quantity.

Then turning to the Accompt of *Cash*, writ on the Creditor Side,

July	1	By Port Wine paid for 1 Pipe	Fo	l.	s.	d.
			5	27	00	0

This done, return to your *Journal*; and, as a Mark that the Case is posted into your *Leidger*, place the

† Note, That tho' in Writing in the *Leidger*, we always endeavour to make the Entry in one Line; yet in Printing, by reason of the Narrowness of the Page, we have been sometimes forc'd to break that Rule.

a Point against each of the referring figures in the Margin, thus, $\frac{1}{2}$: See the *Journal* itself, or the Specimen before given; and this finishes the whole process of an *Accompt*.

Having thus shewn the distinct use of the several Books, and their dependance upon each other, I now come to the explanation of a few Particulars I hinted at in the first page, by the name of Appendages, under the four following Heads.

First, The Method of transposing *Accompts* from one Folio of the *Leidger* to another.

Secondly, The way to make a Tryal-Ballance, or to prove the truth of the Posting.

Thirdly, How to draw out the real Ballance of the whole.

Fourthly, The manner how a new Inventory is to be form'd from the said Ballance, in order for the opening new Books.

First, The Method of transposing *Accompts* from one Folio of the *Leidger* to another.

If at any time an *Accompt* becomes so fill'd with particulars, either on the Dr. or Cr. side, as that there is a necessity of removing it to some other Folio, observe the following Directions, *viz.*

1. If it be a *Man's Accompt*, or either of the general *Accompts* of *Stock*, *Cash*, or *Profit*, and *Loss*; cast up both the Dr. and Cr. sides, and carry only the *Ballance* to the *New Accompt*, by making the said *New Accompt* Dr. to the

B

Old,

Old, for the Difference, if the Dr. side be heaviest; or if the Cr. side be heaviest, the *Old Accompt* Dr. to the *New*.

2. If it be any *Accompt* of *Goods*, or *Ships*, &c. casting up both sides as before, (but without considering the *Ballance* or *Difference*) charge the *New Accompt* Dr. to the *Old*, for the total quantity, and price of the Goods bought; and the *Old Accompt* Dr. to the *New*, for the total quantity, and price of what is sold; thus will the *Old Accompt* stand evened, and the totals of both its Dr. and Cr. sides justly appear on the *New One* open'd.

Secondly, The Way to make a Tryal-Ballance, or to prove the truth of your Posting.

Add up all the Dr. sides throughout the whole *Leidger* into one total, and all the Cr. sides into another; if both the said totals prove the same, the work is certainly right; for, as no *Accompt* is ever charg'd Dr. with any Sum, but some other *Accompt* ought, at the same time, to be credited with the like value; so, if every Case be duly posted with its double Entry, the totals of the Dr. and Cr. sides must needs agree. But if upon such Tryal they do not agree, and no mistake is made in adding, you may be assur'd you have miss'd in posting, either by entering some parcel in both *Accompts* on the Dr. side, or in both on the Cr. side; or by entering only the Dr. without the Cr. or the Cr. without the Dr. or lastly, by charging the Dr. and Cr. with different Sums.

And

And to discover such Errors, you must carefully prick over your *Leidger*, that is, begin with the first Entry, where *Stock* is made Dr. to *John Smart*, and at the end of the Sum make a Dot, thus (.) then turn to the counter Part, viz. the Cr. in Fol. 5. and make the like mark there; and so proceed with every Entry, from first to last; and having, by this means, found your Mistake, if it be of the first Kind, rectify it by first charging the Dr. or Cr. omitted, and then discharging the superfluous Dr. or Cr. by writing against it To, or By *Error* the same sum; thus, suppose the first Case, where *Cash* is Dr. to *Andrew Smith* 30*l.* had been enter'd in both Accompts on the Dr. side, as follows,

Cash	Dr.	Per Contra	Cr.
To <i>Andrew Smith</i> —	30		
Andrew Smith —	Dr.	Per Contra	Cr.
To <i>Cash</i> —	30		

To rectify this mistake, first make *Andrew Smith* Cr. by *Cash*, as it ought to have been, and then, to take off the wrong charge on the Dr. side of his Accompt, write by *Error* on the Cr. side 30*l.* which, as it ballances the mistake on the Dr. side, so it leaves the Accompt rightly stated, as follows,

Cash.	Dr.	Per Contra	Cr.
	<i>l.</i>		
To <i>Andrew Smith</i> —	30		
Andrew Smith	Dr.	Per Contra	Cr.
	<i>l.</i>		<i>l.</i>
To <i>Cash</i> —	30	By <i>Cash</i> —	30
		By <i>Error</i> —	30

If the Error be of the second kind, 'tis adjusted by only making the charge omitted ; or if, lastly, the fault be in charging the Dr. and Cr. with different sums, see which is the right ; if the Dr. be right, consider whether the Cr. be greater or less ; if less, charge it again by the same thing for the deficiency : if greater, charge the Dr. of the same Accompt to *Error* for the excess : Again, if the sum be right on the Cr. side, and the Dr. be wrong, observe as before, whether the error be too much or too little : and accordingly, either charge it again Dr. for the deficiency, or discharge the excess by *Error* on the Cr. side of the same Accompt ; and thus are all mistakes in Merchants Books amended, without crazing, or scratching out, which is never, upon any accompt, to be allowed.

Note, This pricking of the *Leidger*, as it will be found absolutely necessary before Ballancing, so the sooner it is begun the better, being the easier perform'd ; and what is done, being mark'd, will not be the next time to be repeated.

Thirdly, How to draw out the real Ballance of the whole.

To do which, you must erect one more Accompt in your *Leidger*, or rather first on a loose Sheet

Sheet of Paper, by the Title of *Ballance Dr. Per Contra Cr.* to the Dr. side of which will be brought whatever *Money, Goods, or Debts*, then belong or remain due to you; and on the Cr. side will appear all the *Debts* you owe to others; and by this, and the Accompt of *Profit and Loss*, (which with *Stock* must be left open to the last) will all your other Accompts be even'd.

For, beginning with your Accompt of *Cash*, add up both the Dr. and Cr. sides, that is, both the receipts and payments; and subtracting the one from the other, charge *Ballance Dr.* to the said Accompt of *Cash* for the money remaining in your Hands, so that *Cash* being also credited by the said Accompt of *Ballance* for the said Money remaining, both sides of the Accompt will then be even; but as the *Leidger* contains Accompts of several sorts, so there are other things to be done in order to close them, besides carrying their remainders to *Ballance*.

First, In Accompts of *Goods* there are these three Varieties; 1st, when none are sold, then the Accompt is even'd by crediting it by *Ballance* for the whole remaining, at the prime Cost; 2d, when all are sold, then the Accompt is ballanc'd only by *Profit and Loss*, by charging the *Goods Dr.* to that Accompt for the Gain, or Cr. for the Loss; 3d, when only part are sold; and then first carry the Remainder to *Ballance* at the prime Cost, and afterwards charge the *Goods Dr.* to, or Cr. by, *Profit and Loss*, for the gain or loss on what are sold.

Secondly, In Accompts of *Men*, there are also three varieties, 1st, when the Dr. side is heaviest, that

that is, when they owe you, then credit their Accompts by *Ballance* for the difference; 2d, when the Cr. side is heaviest, that is, when you owe them, then debit their Accompts to *Ballance* for the difference; 3d, when both Sides are even, that is, when neither they owe any thing to you nor you to them; and then you have only to add up the Particulars on both Sides, and set down the Sums.

Thirdly, All such *Accompts*, as *House-Expences*, *Charges on Merchandize*, *Refusal of Bargains*, &c. as they are only particulars of irrecoverable Expences, or Disbursements which turn to no accompt, so they are all ballanc'd by *Profit and Loss*.

Lastly, When all other *Accompts* are clos'd, and only *Profit and Loss*, *Stock* and *Ballance*, stand open; to close them, first begin with *Profit and Loss*, and having summ'd up both the sides, and thereby found the difference, that is your clear Gains, or increase of Stock, ballance your *Profit and Loss* by charging it Dr. to the Accompt of *Stock* for the said Sum; then also adding up your *Stock*, carry the *Ballance*, that is, your neat Estate to the Cr. Side of your Accompt of *Ballance*, which will make the total of the said Cr. Side of *Ballance* exactly equal to the total of the Dr. Side, and thereby fully prove the truth of the whole performance.

Fourthly, The manner how a new Inventory is to be form'd from the said *Ballance*, in order for the opening new Books.

As it is plain from the first view of the Accompt of *Ballance*, that the particulars on the Dr. side,

side, are the several Items or Branches of your Estate, and the particulars on the Cr. side, the several Debts you owe; so the said Particulars on the Dr. side, must in your new Books be all made Drs. to *Stock*, and *Stock* Dr. to the several Particulars on the Cr. side, thus,

Stock Dr.

To *John Smart*,
To *Samuel Easy*,
To *Simon Noble*,
 &c.

Per Contra Cr.

By *Cash*,
By *Sherry*,
By *Tobacco*,
 &c.

Thus much by way of Theory; I now proceed to the practick Part: For, as general Rules are seldom well understood without Examples, I have annex'd a small sett of Books, with due explanation, wherein I have endeavour'd to introduce all the variety I could; and tho' many things very different from what are here deliver'd, may happen in real Business, yet these well understood, those cannot possibly prove difficulties.

When a *Merchant* begins the World, the first thing he does is to open his *Waste-Book*, with an Inventory of his present *Stock* or *Estate*, which consists of what *Money* he has in his hands, what *Goods* are in his warehouse, &c. and what *Debts* are owing to him; subjoyning also an Accompt of what *Debts* he owes to others; the form of which immediately follows in the first page of the *Waste-Book*.

The

The WASTE-BOOK.

Laus Deo in London, the 24th of June, 1734.

An Inventory of the Money, Goods, and Debts, belonging to me A. B. taken this Day as follows, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
I Have in ready Money	10000	00	0
Also 21 Pipes of Sherry, at 25 l.	535	10	0
10 s. per Pipe			
— 30 Hogsheads of Tobacco,	300	00	0
at 10 l. per Hhd.			
— 20 Casks of Brandy, at	300	00	0
15 l. per Cask			
— 1/2 Part of the Ship James, cost	200	00	0
— Andrew Smith owes me, per	30	00	0
Note on demand			
— Benj. Jones owes me, per	40	00	0
Note due October 4th			
— Edward Harrett owes me,	100	00	0
per Bond at 6 per Cent.			

11505 100

I owe as follows,

To John Smart, on demand	40	00	0
To Sam. Easy, due 15th Dec. next.	10	00	0
To Simon Noble	30	00	0
To Sir Peter King	200	00	0
	280 000		

And thus having made the Inventory, you next open the Journal, and therein enter the several particulars as they are Debtors to Stock, and also charge Stock Debtor to the several Persons you are indebted to. See the Journal.

Andrew

(9)

London, the 25th of June, 1726.

Andrew Smith has paid me in full

l. s. d.

30 00 0

In this first Occurrence of your Trade, it is plain, that as Andrew Smith stands a Dr. in your Leidger 30l. so now, having paid you that Sum, you have no Way of clearing his Accompt, (without crossing it out, a Way which Merchants never use) but by giving it Credit for as much; and as Money is the Thing receiv'd, you therefore charge Cash Dr. and Andrew Smith Cr. as will appear more plain in the Journal, to which you must now, and always, refer.

27th.

— Paid John Smart, in Part —

20 00 0

This Case being just the reverse of the former, I need only refer to the Journal.

July 1st.

— Bought a Pipe of Port Wine, for which I paid —

27 00 0

In this Case, Port Wine being evidently the Thing receiv'd, and Money the Thing parted with, 'tis plain, by the general Rule given Pag. 5, that Port Wine must be charg'd Dr. and Cash Cr. I shall therefore, for the Future, leave Things of this easy Nature without farther Explanation.

2d.

— Sold 3 Hhds of Tobacco, at 11l. 5s. per Hhd. for ready Money —

33 15 0

4th.

Bought of James Long 3 Hhds of Sugar, at 19l. 14s. per Hhd.

l. s. d.

— Paid $\frac{1}{2}$ down — 29 11 0

Rest due on Demand — 29 11 0

59 02 0

There are two Ways to journalize this Case, viz. either by first making the Sugar Dr. to James Long for the whole Sum, and then charging James Long Dr. to Cash for the Part paid; or (which in my Opinion is the shortest and best Method) by charging the Sugar at once Dr. to Sundry Accompts, viz. to Cash for the Money paid, and to James Long for the Remainder due.

London, the 4th of July, 1726.

l. s. d.

Sold to Edward Ellis 12 Pipes of Sherry, at 30 l.
per Pipe l. s. d.
Receiv'd in ready Money ——— 70 00 0
Rest due at 1 Month ——— 290 00 0

360 00 0

*Here, according to the foregoing Rule, Sundry
Accompts are Dr. to Sherry, viz. Cash for the
Money receiv'd, and Edward Ellis for the Re-
mainder due.*

6th.

Lent Simon Johnson, upon Bond for three Months,
at 6 l. per Cent. per Ann. ———

200 00 0

*In such Cases as these, some immediately charge
the Borrower Dr. to Cash for the Principal, and
to Profit and Loss, or Interest-Accompt for the
Interest; but as the Payment may possibly be
made either before or after the Time appointed, I
think it better to charge the Borrower only for
the Principal at the Lending, and not credit Pro-
fit and Loss, till the Interest is receiv'd.*

9th.

The Owners of the Ship James bring in their
Account of Freight, which amounts to 88 l. my
Part which I have receiv'd is ———

86 00 0

*In this Case, the Money receiv'd arising from
the Ship James, it is plain that as Cash must be
made Dr. so the Ship James must be charg'd Cr.*

12th.

My Cousin Kind is dead, and has left me a Le-
gacy of 500 l. to be paid by the Executors A. B.
at a Year to come. ———

500 00 0

*Here as the Money is not paid down, so the Exe-
cutors A. B. must be charg'd Drs. to Profit and
Loss.*

Bought

(11)

London, the 15th of July, 1726.

l. s. d.

FC Bought of David Williams, and sent as an Ad-
N venture to Barbadoes, in the Ship Swift, Capt.
Thomson Master, consign'd to Peter Careful, the
1 following Goods, mark'd and number'd as per
2 Margin, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
7 Pieces of Holland, at 18 l. per piece	126	00	0
48 Yards of Scarlet Cloth, at 22 s. per Yard	52	16	0
Paid Charges on the said Goods	7	04	0

186 00 0

*In Cases of this Nature, where the Things re-
ceiv'd are immediately sent away, there remains
nothing to be charg'd Dr. but the Voyage, and
the Goods being bought upon Trust, the Seller Da-
vid Williams, must be Cr.*

16th.

Paid as a Premium to John Evans, for ensuring
200 l. on my aforesaid Adventure

10 00 0

*This being plainly a farther Charge upon the
Voyage, the said Accompt must again be charg'd
Dr. and Cash Cr.*

19th.

Barter'd one Pipe of Sherry, at 32 l. for 2 Bails
of Muslin of the same Value

32 00 0

21st.

Barter'd 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hhds of Tobacco, at 12 l. per
Hhd, for the Goods following, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
4 Hhds of Sugar, at 15 l. per Hhd	60	00	0
7 Pieces of Holland, at 18 l. per Piece	126	00	0

186 00 0

Barter'd

(12)

London, the 24th of July, 1726.

Barter'd with Thomas Freeman, viz.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hhd of Tobacco, at 12 l. per Hhd 18 00 0
And 2 Pipes of Sherry, at 30 l. per Pipe 60 00 0

For 3 Pieces of Holland, at 30 l. per Piece 24 00 0
And 42 Yards of Black Cloth, at 18 s. } 37 16 0
per Yard.

In Cases of this Nature, where several Sorts of Goods are exchange'd for several, whether their Value be equal or unequal, charge the Person you barter with Dr. to the Goods you deliver, and make the Goods you receive Dr. to the said Person.

August 1st.

Edward Harret is broke, and I have compounded his Debt of 100 l. at 5 s. per pound, the Composition receiv'd is

Here, tho' you receive but 25 l. yet, as you agreed to take it for the 100 l. so you must clear Edward Harret of the whole Debt, i.e. you must charge Cash Dr. for what you do receive, and Profit and Loss Dr. for what you abate, making Edward Harret Cr. by both.

4th.

Paid my Landlord one Quarter's Rent due at Midsummer last past

Tho' Profit and Loss might be immediately charg'd with this Money, yet as a distinct Accompt of your House Expences will be more satisfactory, so it is better to charge the said Accompt for all such Disbursements, as they happen, ballancing the Accompt at last by Profit and Loss.

Paid

(13)

London, the 7th of August, 1726.

Paid my Book-keeper his Quarter's Salary,
and Bill of Charges on Letters, &c. ———

l. s. d.

25 10 0

*What was above said of House-Expences,
may be here apply'd to Charges of Merchandize,
which is the proper Dr. for all Payments not di-
stinctly chargeable to any particular Commodity*

8th.

IN Shipp'd on Board the *Susanna* Galley, Capt.
N^o 1 *Tho. Emerson* Master, for the Accompt of *John*
1 *Nash* at *Leghorn*, the following Goods, mark'd
2 and number'd as per Margin, viz.

l. s. d.

23 Yards of my own Black Cloth, }
at 21 s. 6 d. per Yard ——— } 23 14 6

490 C. of Lead, at 8 l. 16 s. per }
Fother, cost ——— } 220 17 5

Custom and Charges paid ——— 2 12 6

My Commission, at 2½ per Cent. ——— 6 04 1½

253 08 5½

*This Voyage not being upon your own Accompt,
your Trust is discharg'd on shipping the Goods;
and therefore, whether they ever come to his
Hands or no, you justly charge John Nash Dr
to the Sundry Accompts, viz. to Black Cloth
(that Commodity having been your own, and
formerly enter'd in your Leidger;) to Cash for the
Lead and Charges; and to Profit and Loss, or
Accompt of Commission for your Allowance. —*

13th.

Given *George Newland*, for the Refusal of 10
Lottery-Tickets undrawn, ———

1 01 5

*Here, as in Cases of House-Expences, and
Charges on Merchandize, I would advise the
erecting an Accompt, under the Title of Refusal
of Bargains, or Accompt of Premio, which
should be charg'd Dr. on all such Occurrences
and, like them, ballanc'd at last by Profit and
Loss.*

Bought

Paid

London, the 18th of August, 1726. l. s. d.

Bought of George Newland 10 undrawn Tickets at 9l. 10s. per. Ticket, for which I paid 95 00 0

26th

Receiv'd Advice from Peter Careful, at Barbadoes, that he hath receiv'd my adventure; and, in Return, has ship'd on Board the same Ship, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
12 Hhds of Sugar, at 13l. per Hhd is	156	00	0
2 Hhds of Tamarins, at 47l. per Hhd	94	00	0
Charges as per his Invoice, is	8	00	0

258 00 0

In this Case, as you have an Account of your Factor's Returns, as well as of his Disposal of your Adventures; so you have no need to charge him at all, but let one Voyage clear the other; make therefore the Voyage from Barbadoes Dr. to the Voyage thither for the Goods return'd, and to your Factor's Account Current, for the Money he has disburs'd.

29th

Drawn by Bill on John Nash at Leithorn, for 924 Dollars, at 40d per Dollar, payable to Samuel Davis, for Value here receiv'd, is 154 00 0

This being the same thing as if John Nash had himself paid you, you must charge Cash, Dr. and John Nash's Account Current Cr.

September 2.

Ship swift is arriv'd with my Goods from Barbadoes; Freight, Custom, and other Charges paid here, comes to 85 10 0

Sold my 12 Hhds of Sugar on the Key, at 20l per Hhd, for ready Money 240 00 0

This Sugar being never brought Home, nor enter'd into your Leidger, charge the Cash you receive for it Dr. to the Voyage.

Brought

(15)

London, the 3d of September, 1726. l. s. d.

Brought into my Ware-house my 2 Hhds of
Tamarins, valu'd at 47 l. per. Hhd. ———

94 00 0

Now let the Voyage be clear'd, by giving it
Credit by the Tamarins.

10th, ———

Sold my 2 Hhds of Tamarins, at 60 l. per Hhd.
to Joseph Jenkins.

l. s. d.

Receiv'd of him in Money ——— 40 00 0

For the rest, he has given me Bills on
the following Persons, viz.

One on Nathaniel Vincent, for ——— 30 00 0

One on Jacob James, for ——— 28 00 0

And one on Thomas Sands, for ——— 22 00 0

120 00 0

To prevent filling your Leidger with Accompts
of every Person you may have a Bill upon, or who
may have one on you; erect two general Accompts,
one call'd Bills receivable, and the other, Bills
payable; and charge the one with all the Bills you
are to receive, and the other with all the Bills you
are to pay.

12th. ———

Frederick Van Tromp, Merchant, at the Hague,
has sent me by the Eagle Sloop, David Jones,
Master, to sell for his Accompt, viz.

40 Pieces of Holland, each 105 Ells Flem. and
560 Yards of Flanders Lace.

Custom and other Charges paid here, is ———

05 00 0

Here, as you have a security in your own Hands
for the Money you lay out for Frederick Van
Tromp; so you erect an Accompt of Goods for
his Accompt, and charge it Dr. to Cash.

Sold

London, the 18th of September, 1726. l. s. d.

Sold to *Edward Johnson and Company*, for the Account of *Frederick Van Tromp*, his 40 pieces of *Holland*, each 105 Ells *Flem.* at 3 s. 4 d. per Ell, to pay at 3 Months, comes to

700 000

23d.

Sold also *Frederick Van Tromp's* 560 Yards of *Lace*, at 28 s. 6 d. per Yard, for ready Money

798 000

My Commission for the whole being 1498 l. at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

37 070

And now having dispos'd of all his Goods, balance the Account; by charging it Dr. to Frederick Van Tromp's Account Current, for what Money you have of his in your Hands, and to Frederick Van Tromp's Account of Time, for the Money remaining due by Johnson and Company; both which Accounts must be now made in your Leidger.

October 1st.

Frederick Van Tromp has drawn a Bill on me payable at 10 Days Sight to *Jonathan Emerson* which I have accepted, the Sum is

52 100

4th,

F. By Order of *Frederick Van Tromp*, I have
VT shipp'd on Board the *Sailwell*, Capt, *Evans* Ma-
N ster, mark'd and number'd as per Margin 3 Bails
I of colour'd *Colchester* Bays containing each

		l.	s.	d.
2	40 Pieces, for which I paid white ----	137	10	0
3	Custom and other Charges -----	8	12	0
	Due to <i>Thomas Millington</i> , for Dying 18	05	0	0
	Due to <i>John Sutor</i> , for Packing - - - - -	2	10	0
	My Commission on 166 l. 17 s. at } 4 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	2 and 1 half per Cent.			

(71 00 7 $\frac{1}{2}$)
Paid

London, the 10th of October, 1726. l. s. d.

— Paid Jonathan Emerson, Van Tromp's Bill on me 52 10 0
 — Paid Thomas Millington in full, for dying Van
 Tromp's Bays ————— 18 00 0

*In this Case, as the Abatement on Millington's
 Bill is not your own Advantage, but Frederick
 Van Tromp's, so you must not give Profit and
 Loss Credit for it, but Van Tromp's Accompt
 Current, which was before charg'd Dr. with it.*

————— 17th. —————

— Paid John Sutor in full for packing Van Tromp's
 Bays. ————— 2 10 0

————— 24th. —————

— Received of Simon Johnson 200 l. I lent him
 with 3 Months Interest on the same, at 6 per
 Cent. per Ann. ————— 03 00 0

*Charge Cash Dr. to Simon Johnson for the
 Principal, and Dr. to Profit and Loss for the
 Interest. See the Case, July the 6th.*

————— November 2d. —————

— Agreed with my Cousin Kind to go his
 Halves in 300 Yards of Broad-Cloth, at 12 s.
 6 d. per Yard; my half Share, which I have paid
 him, comes to ————— 93 15 0

*There are two Sorts of Company Accompts,
 the one where your Partner has the Management,
 and keeps the Accompt as in this and the next
 Example; and in this kind there is no Difficulty,
 you having nothing to do but to Charge your Part-
 ner, or the Goods in his Hands, (which I think bet-
 ter) Dr. to Cash for the Money you pay, and to
 give the said Accompt Credit again for the Re-
 turns. The other Sort, where you your self are
 Manager and Accomptant, will be explain'd by
 the other following Cases.*

London, the 10th of November, 1726, l. s. d.

My Cousin Kind has brought in his Account of the Broad Cloth, and there appears due to me 108 l. 10 s. of which he pays me down in

Money _____ l. s. d.
20 00 0

Gives me an Assignment on John Long }
for _____ } 10 00 0

And for the rest gives me 5 Pieces }
of Indian Chince, valu'd at _____ } 78 10 0

108 10 0

20th.

Bought at Lloyd's, in Company with my Cousin Kind, each one half the Ship Bonadventure, for which we are to pay the Owners at 6 Days

700 000

In this Case having made the Ship Bonadventure in Company Dr. to the Owners, you are next to consider how to charge your Partner for his half Share; to do which, take this general Rule: your Partner's Account Current must be made Dr. to his Account in Company for his share of Goods bought; and your Partner's Account in Company, Dr. to his Account Current, for his Share of Goods sold.

23d.

Receiv'd of my Cousin Kind, his half Share of the Price of the Ship Bonadventure—

350 000

Here Cash being made Dr. to Cousin Kind's Account Current, his Account Current will stand clear'd, and his Account in Company remain Cr. as it must have been made at first, had he paid down his Share.

27th.

Paid to the Owners of the Ship Bonadventure, in full ————

700 000

The

(19)

London, the 3d of December, 1726. l. s. d.

The Master of the Ship *Bonadventure* brought in his Bill of Repairs, which I have paid, amounting to

36 10 0

Here, as before, having made the Ship in Company Dr. to Cash for the Repairs paid, charge your Partner's Accompt Current, Dr. to his Accompt in Company, for his Share.

7th.

Stephen Dawner, James Diffell, and my self, resolving to trade together with an equal Joint-Stock, we buy of *Thomas Smother*, viz.

l. s. d.

5 Hhds of Tobacco, at 3 l. 12 s. per Hhd 18 00 0
& 20 Hhds ——— at 2 l. 19 s. per Hhd 59 00 0

77 00 0

Having each of us paid down our Shares.

In this Case, each having paid down his Share, the Tobacco in Company will stand Dr. to Sundry Accompts, viz- To Cash for your own Share, and to each of your Partner's Accompts in Company for their Shares,

12th.

Sold to *Jacob Fletcher* our 5 best Hhds of Tobacco, at 4 l. per Hhd.

l. s. d.

Receiv'd of him in Part ——— 12 00 0

Rest due on Demand ——— 8 00 0

20 00 0

In this Case, having given the Tobacco in Company Credit, both by Cash, and *Jacob Fletcher*, make each of your Partners Accompts in Company Dr. to their Accompts Current, for their several Shares.

19th.

Sold our other 20 Hhds of Tobacco, at 3 l. 10 s. per Hhd, for ready Money ———

70 00 0

Jacob

London, the 25th of December, 1726.

l. | s. | d.

Jacob Fletcher has paid me in full for our Tobacco —————

8 00 00

Bought 85 Tons of Logwood, at 2 l. per Ton
for ready Money —————

17 00 00

30th.

Stephen Downer, James Dissell, and myself,
still resolving to trade together, we have
each of us put into Company as follows, (in-
tending to make our Shares even with Money)

1. S.
N.

viz.

l. | s. | d.

Stephen Dawner, 50 Tons } 435 17 11²
of Lead, at 8l. 10s. per Fother, } 4

James Dissell, 60 Pieces of } 360 00 00
Serge, at 6 l. per Piece ——— }

I have put in 85 Tons of } 212 10 00
Logwood, at 2 l. 10 s. per Ton }

I have also paid Custom, &c. } 42 00 00
on the said Goods ——— }

105 007 11¹/₄

All which we have shipp'd on Board the Ma-
ry Sloop, Capt. Evans, Master, confign'd to
John Stone, Merchant, at Marseilles, to sell
for our Accompt, being mark'd and number'd
as in the Margiⁿ.

To state this Case, the best Way is, first, to
charge the Voyage to Marseilles Dr to each
Man's Accompt Current, for the several Goods
they put into Company, and to Logwood and
Cash, for your own part; and then make each
of their Accompt Current Dr to their Ac-
compts in Company for their one third Shares
of the whole amount.

January 4th.

Upon settling Accompts with Stephen
Dawner and James Dissell, there appears due
from me,

l. | s. | d.

To Stephen Dawner ————— 85 15 3

To James Dissell ————— 9 17 4¹/₂

Which I have paid; the whole being ———

95 12 7¹/₄
The

(21)

London, the 10th of January, 1726

The Ship *Bonadventure*, in which my Cousin Kind and my self had each a half share, is unfortunately blown up, being totally destroy'd, the whole Damage is

36 10 0

Here, as the Loss is to be divided, so Profit and Loss must be made Dr. only for your own Part, and your Cousin Kind's Accompt in Company Dr. for his, the Ship in Company Cr. by both

15th.

Stephen Dawner, James Dissell, and my self, each one third, have bought of Thomas Merchant 9 Hhds of Sugar, at 5 l. 10 s. per Hhd, to pay at 6 Days; the Goods being in my Hands, and at my Disposal.

49 10 0

22d.

Stephen Dawner being in the Country, James Dissell, and my self, have paid Thomas Merchant in full:

James Dissell having paid — 10 00 0
And I the rest — 29 10 0

49 10 0

31st.

Stephen Dawner being come to Town, has even'd our Accompts, by paying each of us what we had advanc'd for him, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
To James Dissell	3	10	0
To me	13	00	0

16 10 0

February 6th.

Sold 3 Hhds of our Sugar to Sir Nicholas Long a 6s. per Hhd, to pay at 10 Days

18 00 0

Stephen

London, the 13th of February, 1726. l. s. d.

Stephen Dawner hath taken to himself 2 Hhds
of our Sugar, as his Share of what remains — 11 000

*When a Partner withdraws his Share, or any
Part thereof, charge his Accompt in Company
Dr. to the Goods in Company, for what he takes.*

17th. —
Receiv'd of Sir Nicholas Long, in full, for Sugar. 18 000

20th. —
James Diffell, and my self have parted the
other 4 Hhds of Sugar between us, their Value,
at 5 l. 10 s. per Hhd, is — 22 000

*And now, as your Partner's Accompt in Com-
pany is to be charg'd Dr. to the Sugar in Compa-
ny for his Share withdrawn, (according to the
foregoing Direction) so you must also charge the
proper Accompt of Sugar Dr. to the said Sugar in
Company for your own Part.*

Thus having, I hope, propos'd a suffici-
ent Variety of Cases, for the full Explana-
tion of the Matter; I shall now end the
Waste-Book, and proceed to the *Journal*,
to which we have all along refer'd.

*The Journal.**Laus Deo, in London, the 24th June, 1726.*

<i>Sundry Accompts Drs: to Stock</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1150 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>				
C ASH in ready Money	10000 00 0			
Sherry for 21 Pipes, at 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> } per Pipe	535 10 0			
Tobacco, for 30 Hhd, at 10 <i>l.</i> per Hhd	300 00 0			
Brandy, for 20 Casks, at 1 <i>l.</i> per Cask	300 00 0			
Ship James, for 8 Part, cost	200 00 0			
Andrew Smith, per Note, on Demand	30 00 0			
Ben. Jones, per Note, due Octob. 4th.	40 00 0			
Edw Harret, per Bond at 6 <i>l.</i> per Cent.	100 00 0			
		11505	100	
<i>Stock Dr. to sundry Accompts, 280 <i>l.</i></i>				
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To John mart, on Demand	40 00 0			
To Samuel Easy, due 15th, of Dec. next	10 00 0			
To Simon Noble	30 00 0			
To Sir Pet. & King	200 00 0			
		280	000	

his done, turn to the Leidger and therein open Accompts for every one of these articulers, & write by Way of Title, at proper Distance, in a Text Hand, first Stock Dr. on one Side of the Folio, and on the other Side, Per Contra Cr then Cash Dr. Per Contra Cr. &c. and having thus titled all your Accompts, turn to the first Dr. which is Cash, and under it, on the Dr. Side, having first dated it, write, To Stock in ready Money, then insert the Folio and sum, and turning to the Accompt of Stock, write under it on the Cr. Side, By Cash in ready Money; observing also the Date, Folio, and sum; and thus proceed with all the rest: And this is what is call'd Colling.

Cash

(24)

London, the 25th of June, 1726.

London, the 25th of June, 1726.		l.	s.	d.	
2	Cash Dr. to Andrew Smith 30 l.				
	Receiv'd of him in full	30	00	0	
4	27th.				
4	John Smart Dr. to Cash 20 l.				
	Paid him in Part	20	00	0	
2	July 1st.				
5	Port Wine Dr. to Cash 27 l.				
	Paid for 1 Pipe	27	00	0	
2	2d.				
2	Cash Dr. to Tobacco 33 l. 15 s.				
	Receiv'd for 3 Hhds, at 11 l. 5 s. per Hhd	33	15	0	
3	4th.				
6	Sugar Dr. to Sundry Accompts 59 l. 2 s.				
			l.	s.	d.
2	To Cash paid in Part for 3 Hhds, at				
	19 l. 14 s.		29	11	0
	To James Long, for the rest on Demand		29	11	0
5			59	02	0
2	Sundry Accompts Dr. to Sherry 360 l.				
			l.	s.	d.
6	Cash receiv'd in Part for 12 Pipes, }				
	at 30 l. per Pipe		70	00	0
	Edw. Ellis, for the rest due at 1 Month		290	00	0
3			360	00	0
	6th.				
5	Simon Johnson Dr. to Cash 200 l.				
	Lent him upon Interest at 6 per Cent. per Ann.	200	00	0	
2	9th.				
2	Cash Dr. to Ship James 86 l.				
	Receiv'd for my $\frac{1}{8}$ Part of 688 l. Freight	86	00	0	
3	12th				
5	A. B. Executors of Cousin Kind, Drs. to Profit and Loss 500 l.				
1	Left me as a Legacy by my said Cousin Kind, to be paid at 1 Year.	500	00	0	

Vo. 2^{ge}

London, the 15th of July, 1726.

6	Voyage to Barbadoes Dr. to Sundry Accts. 186 l.			
	To David Williams, for			
6		l.	s.	d.
7	Pieces of Holland, at 18 l. per Piece	126	00	0
4	8 Yards of Scarlet Cloth, 22s. per Yard	52	16	0
2	To Cash, paid Charges on said Goods	7	04	0
				186 00 0
	16th.			
6	Voyage to Barbadoes Dr. to Cash 10 l.			
	Paid as a Premium to John Evans, to insure 200 l.			
2	on my Venture			10 00 0
	19th.			
7	Muslin Dr. to Sherry 32 l.			
	For 2 Bails receiv'd in Barter for 1 Pipe			32 00 0
3				
	21st.			
	Sundry Accompts Dr. to Tobacco, 186.			
6		l.	s.	d.
6	Sugar, for 4 Hhds, at 15 l. per Hhd	60	00	0
	Holland, for 7 Pieces, at 18 l. per Piece	126	00	0
				186 00 0
3	Receiv'd in Barter for 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hhds of Tobacco			
	24th.			
7	Tho. Freeman Dr. to Sundry Accompts, 78 l.			
		l.	s.	d.
3	To Tobacco, for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hhd, at 12 l. per Hhd	18	00	0
3	To Sherry, for 2 Pipes, at 30 l. per Pipe	60	00	0
				78 00 0
	Sundry Accompts Dr. to Tho. Freeman 61 l. 16 s.			
		l.	s.	d.
6	Holland, for 3 Pieces, at 8 l. per Piece	24	00	0
7	Black Cloth, for 42 Yards, at 18s. per Yd.	37	16	0
				61 16 0
7	August 1st.			
2	Sundry Accompts Dr. to Edward Harret, 100 l.			
		l.	s.	d.
1	Cash receiv'd in Composition of his Dr.	25	00	0
4	Profit and Loss abated him	75	00	0
				100 00 0

House

(26)

London, the 4th of August, 1726.		l.	s.	d.
7	House-Expences Dr. to Cash 20 l.			
2	Paid a Quarter's Rent, due at Midsummer —	20	00	0
7th.				
7	Charges of Merchandize Dr. to Cash 25 l. 10s.			
2	Paid my Book-keeper a Quarter's Salary, and his Bill of Charges — — —	25	10	0
8th.				
8	John Nash of Leghorn Dr. to Sundry Accompts, 254 l. 8 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$			
l. s. d.				
7	To Black Cloth, for 23 Yards. at } 21 s. 6 d. per Yard	24	14	06
2	To Cash, for 490 lb. of Lead, at 8 l. } 16 s. per Fother, and Charges	223	09	11
1	To Profit & Loss for my Commission 6 04 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	254	08	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
13th.				
7	Refusal of Bargains Dr. to Cash 1 l. 1 s. 6 d.			
2	Given George Newland for the Refusal 10 Tickets undrawn — — —	1	01	6
18th.				
8	Lottery Tickets Dr. to Cash 95 l.			
2	Paid for 10 undrawn, at 9 l. 10 s. per Ticket —	95	00	0
26th.				
8	Voyage from Barbadoes Dr. to Sundry Accompts, 258 l.			
l. s. d.				
6	To Voyage to Barbadoes, for Sundry } Goods return'd — — —	250	00	0
8	To Peter Careful his Accompt Current, for Charges paid — — —	8	00	0
29th.				
2	Cash Dr. to John Nash of Leghorn 154 l.			
8	Drawn my Bill on him for 924 Dollars, at 40 d. Value here received — — —	154	00	0
				Voyage

(27)

London, the 2d of September, 1726. l. s. d.

8	Voyage from Barbadoes Dr. to Cash	85 l. 10 s.	
—	Paid Freight, Custom, and Charges here on my		
2	Goods	— — — —	85 10 0
	Cash Dr. to Voyage from Barbadoes	240 l.	
2	Receiv'd for my 12 Hhds of Sugar, at 20 l. per Hhd	240 00 0	
8	— — — — — 3d. — — — —		
8	Tamarins Dr. to Voyage from Barbadoes	94 l.	
—	For 2 Hhds, at 47 l. per Hhd — — — —		94 00 0
8	— — — — — 10th. — — — —		
	Sundry Accompts Dr. to Tamarins	120 l.	
			l. s.
2	Cash receiv'd in Part for 2 Hhds, at 20 l. per Hhd	40 00 0	
9	Bills receivable for 1 on Nat. Vincent	30 00 0	
—	— — — — 1 on Jacob James	28 00 0	
8	— — — — 1 on Thomas Sands	12 00 0	
	— — — — — 12th. — — — —		120 00 0
9	Goods for the Accompt of Frederick Van Tromp Dr. to Cash	108 l.	
2	Paid Custom, and other Charges on them	— — — —	108 00 0
	— — — — — 18th. — — — —		
9	Edward Johnson and Company Dr. to Goods, for the Accompt of Frederick Van Tromp	700 l.	
9	For his 40 Pieces of Holland, each 10 Ells Flem at 3 s. 4 d. per Ell, to pay at 3 Months	700 00 0	
	— — — — — 23d. — — — —		
2	Cash Dr. to Goods for Accompt of Frederick Van Tromp,	789 l.	
—	Receiv'd for his 560 Yards of		
9	Lace, at 28 s. 6 d. per Yard	798 00 0	
	— — — — —		
9	Goods for Accompt of Frederick Van Tromp, Dr. to Profit and Loss	37 l. 9 s.	
1	For my Commission, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	— — — —	37 09 0
			Frederick

London, the 1st of October, 1726.

10 Frederick Van Tromp his Accompt Current Dr. to
Bills payable 52 l. 10 s.

8 Accepted his Bill on me, payable to Jonathan
Emerson at 10 Days ———— 52 10 0

4th.

10 Frederick Van Tromp his Accompt Current Dr. to
Sundry Accompts 171 l. 00 s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

l. s. d.

2 To Cash, paid for 3 Bails of Bays }
and Custom, and Charges, — } 146 02 0

9 To Tho. Millington, for Dying ———— 18 05 0

9 To John Sutor, for Packing ———— 2 10 0

1 To Profit and Loss, and for Commission 4 03 7

171 00 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17th.

8 Bills payable Dr. to Cash 52 l. 10 s.

— Paid Jonathan Emerson, Van Tromp's Bill on me 52 10 0

2

9 Tho. Millington Dr. to Sundry Accompts 18 l. 5 s.

l. s. d.

2 To Cash paid him ———— 18 00 0

10 To F. V. Tromp's Accompt Current abated 0 05 0

18 05 0

17th.

9 John Sutor Dr. to Cash 2 l. 10 s.

— Paid him in full for packing Van Tromp's Bays — 2 10 0

2

24th.

2 Cash Dr. to Sundry Accompts 203 l.

l. s. d.

5 To Simon Johnson, for principal recd. 200 00 0

1 To Profit and Loss for 3 Months Int. — 3 00 0

203 00 0

November 2^d

10 Broad Cloth, in the Hands of Cousin Kind, Dr.
to Cash 93 l. 15 s.

2 Paid him for $\frac{1}{2}$ Share of 300 Yards in his Hands,
at 2 s. 6 d. ———— 93 15 0

Sundry

London, the 10th of November, 1726. l. s. d.

Sundry Accompts Dr. to Broad Cloth, in the Hands of Cousin Kind 108 l. 10 s. l. s. d.		
2	Cash, receiv'd in Money	20 00 0
9	Bills receivable, for one on John Long for	10 00 0
10	Indian Chinees, for 5 Pieces, valu'd at	78 10 0
		108 10 0
10	20th.	
11	Ship Bonadventure, in Company with Cousin Kind, Dr. to the Owners 700 l.	
10	For the said Ship, bought at Lloyd's to pay at 6 Days	700 00 0
11	Cousin Kind's his Accompt Current, Dr. to Cou- sin Kind his Accompt in Company 350 l.	
11	For his $\frac{1}{2}$ Share of the Ship Bonadventure	350 00 0
	23d.	
2	Cash Dr. to Cousin Kind his Accompt Current 350 l.	
11	Receiv'd of him his $\frac{1}{2}$ Share of the Ship Bonad- venture.	350 00 0
	27th.	
10	Owners of the Ship Bonadvent. Drs. to Cash 700 l.	
	Paid them in full	700 00 0
2	December 3d.	
11	Ship Bonadventure, in Company with Cousin Kind, Dr. to Cash 36 l. 10 s.	
2	Paid the Master his Bill of Repairs	36 10 0
11	Cousin Kind's Accompt Current Dr. to his Ac- compt in Company 18 l. 5 s.	
11	For his $\frac{1}{2}$ Share of the Master's Bill of Repairs.	18 05 0
	7th.	
11	Tobacco in Company with Stephen Dawner and James Dissell, Dr. to fundry Accompts 77 l.	
12	To Stephen Dawner his Accompt in } l. s. d. Company for his $\frac{1}{3}$ Share of 5 Hhds } 25 13 4 at 3 l. 12 s. and 20 Hhds at 2 l. 19 s. }	
13	To James Dissell his Accompt in } Company, ditto. } 25 13 4	
2	To Cash, for my $\frac{1}{3}$ d. Share paid	25 13 4
		77 00 0

Sundry

London, the 12th of December, 1726. l. s. d.

	Sundry Accompts Dr. to Tobacco in Company		
	20 l.	l. s. d.	
2	Cash receiv'd in Part, for 5 Hhds, } at 4 l. per Hhd	12 00 0	
14	Jacob Fletcher, for the rest on Demand	8 00 0	
11			20 00 00
	Stephen Dawner, his Accompt in Company,		
12	Dr. to his Accompt Current 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.		
12	For his 1 third Share of 5 Hhds sold		6 13 04
	James Dissell, ditto.		6 13 04
13	19th.		
12	Cash Dr. to Tobacco in Company 70 l.		
2	Receiv'd for our other 20 Hhds, at 3 l. 10 s.		
11	per Hhd		70 00 00
	Stephen Dawner, his Accompt in Company,		
12	Dr. to his Accompt Current 23 l. 6 s. 8 d.		
12	For his 1 third Share of 20 Hhds sold		23 06 08
13	James Dissell, ditto		23 06 08
	25th.		
12	Cash Dr. to Jacob Fletcher 8 l.		
2	Receiv'd of him in full		8 00 00
14	Logwood Dr. to Cash 170 l.		
14	Paid for 85 Tons, at 2 l. per Ton		170 00 00
2	30th.		
13	Voyage to Marseilles, in Company with S. D.		
	and J. D. Dr. to Sundry Accompts 1050 l.		
	7 s. 11 d. 4.		
	To Stephen Dawner's Accompt	l. s. d.	
12	Current for 50 Tons of Lead,	435 17 11 ¹ / ₄	
	at 18 l. 10 s. per Fother		
12	To James Dissell's Accompt		
	Current for 60 Pieces of	360 00 00	
	Serge, at 6 l. per Piece.		
14	To Logwood, for 85 Tons, at	212 10 00	
	2 l. 10 s. per Ton		
2	To Cash, paid Custom, &c. on		
	the said Goods	42 00 00	
			1050 07 ¹ / ₄

Stephen

(31)

London, the 30th of December, 1726

l. s. d.

12 Stephen Dawner his Accompt Current Dr. to his
12 Accompt in Company 350 l. 2 s. 7³/₄ d.
For his 1³/₄ Share of the Voyage to Marseilles 350 2 7³/₄

12 James Dissel, ditto. ———— 350 02 7³/₄

13 ———— January 4th. ————
Sundry Accompts Dr. to Cash 95 l. 12 s. 7 d. ³/₄ d.
l. s. d.

12 Stephen Dawner's Accompt Current } 85 15 3¹/₂
Paid him ———— }

12 James Dissel's Accompt Current } 9 17 4¹/₂
paid him ———— }

9 12 7³/₄

10th.

Sundry Accompts Dr. to Ship Bonadventure, in
Company with Cousin Kind, 736 l. 10 s.

l. s. d.

11 Cousin Kind's Accompt in Compa- } 368 05 0
ny for his ¹/₂ Share lost ———— }

1 Profit and Loss for my ¹/₂ Share ———— 368 05 0

736 10 0

11 ———— 15th ————

13 Sugar in Company with S. D. and J. D. Dr. to
14 Tho. Merchant 49 l. 10 s.

For 9 Hhds, at 5 l. 10 s. per Hhd, to pay at 6 Days 49 10 0

12 Stephen Dawner's Accompt Current Dr. to his
12 Accompt in Company 16 l. 10 s.

For his 1³/₄ Share of 9 Hhds of Sugar, at 5 l. 10 s.
per Hhd. ———— 16 10 0

12 James Dissel's ditto. ———— 16 10 0

13 ———— 22d. ————

14 Tho. Merchant, Dr. to sundry Accompts 49 l. 10 s.
l. s. d.

12 To James Dissel's Accompt Current } 20 00 0
paid by him ———— }

2 To Cash paid by me ———— 29 10 0

49 10 0

Sundry

London, *the 31st* of January, 1726.

Sundry Accompts Dr. to Stephen Dawner's Ac-
compt current 16^l. 10 s.

		l.	s.	d.
12	James Diffell's Accompt Current			
	paid to him		3	10 0
2	Cash paid to me		13	00 0
				16 10 0

12. ————— February 6th. —————

14 Sir Nicholas Long Dr. to Sugar in Company, 18 l.
— For 3 Hhds, at 6 l. per Hhd. to pay at 10 Days— 180 0

3
12 Stephen Dawner's Account in Company Dr. to
his Account Current 6 l.
For his $\frac{1}{3}$ Share of 2 Hhds of Sugar Sold ——— 6 00 0

13	James Diffell, ditto.	—	—	6 000
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13th.
Stephen Dawner's Accompt in Company Dr. to
Sugar in Company 11 l.

13	For 2 Hhds taken to himself for his Share	11000
----	---	-------

	17th.	
Cash Dr. to Sir Nicholas Long	18l.	
² Received of him in full for Sugar		1800

14	20th.	
Sundry Accompts Dr. to Sugar in Company 22 l.		
	l.	s. d.

13	James Dissell his Accompr in Com- pany for 2 Hhds taken to him- self for his Share	11 00 0
	Sugar, for 2 Hhds taken to my self	11 00 0
		22 00 0

And

And now having *journaliz'd* all the Cales in our *Waste-Book*, and posted them into the *Leidger*; our next Business is to *ballance*, or even every particular Accompt, in order to their transferring into new Books.

But before we begin upon this, we must first make what is call'd a *Tryal-Ballance*, (to see whether we have made any Mistakes in Posting) which is thus done; add up all the Dr. Sides thro'out the whole *Leidger* into one Total, and all the Cr. Sides into another; if both the said Totals prove the same, the Work is certainly right; for as no Accompt is ever charg'd Dr. with any Sum, but some other Accompt ought, at the same time to be credited with the like Value; so, if every Case be duly posted with its double Entry, the Totals of the Dr. and Cr. Sides must needs agree. But if upon such Tryal they do not agree, and no Mistake is made in adding, you may be assur'd you have mist in Posting, either by entring some Parcel in both Accompts on the Dr. Side, or in both on the Cr. Side; or by entring only the Dr. without the Cr. or the Cr. without the Dr. or lastly, by charging the Dr. and Cr. with different Sums. And to discover such Errors, you must carefully prick over your *Leidger*, that is, beginning with the first Entry, where Stock is made Dr. to *John Smart*, and at the End of the Sum making a Dot, thus, (.) then turning to the counter Part, viz. the Cr. in Fol. 4 and make the like Mark there; and so proceed with every Entry, from first to last; and having by this means, found your Mistake, if it be of the first Kind, rectifie it by first charging the Dr. or Cr. omitted, and then discharging the super-

fluous Dr. or Cr. by writting against it To, or By *Error* the same Sum thus, suppose the first Case, where *Cash* is Dr. to *Andrew Smith* 30*l.* had been enter'd in both Accompts on the Dr. Side, as following!

Cash	Dr.	Per Contra	Cr.
To <i>Andrew Smith</i> ----	30 <i>l.</i>		
<i>Andrew Smith</i>	Dr.	Per Contra	Cr.
	30 <i>l.</i>		
To Cash	30 <i>l.</i>	By <i>Cash</i> -----	30 <i>l.</i>
		By <i>Error</i> -----	30 <i>l.</i>

To rectify this Mistake, first make *Andrew Smith* Cr. by *Cash*, as it ought to have been, and then, to take off the wrong Charge on the Dr. Side of his Accompt, write by *Error* on the Cr. Side 30*l.* which, as it ballances the Mistake on the Dr. Side, so it leaves the Accompt rightly stated.

If the Error be of the second Kind, 'tis adjusted by only making the Charge omitted: Or if, lastly, the Fault be in charging the Dr. and Cr. with different Sums, see which is the right, if the Dr. be right, consider whether the Cr. be greater or less, if less, charge it again by the same Thing for the Deficiency; if greater, charge the Dr. of the same Accompt to *Error* for the Excess: Again, if the Sum be right on the Cr. Side, and the Dr. be wrong, observe as before, whether the Error be too much, or too little; and accordingly, either charge it again Dr. for the Deficiency, or discharge the Excess by *Error* on the Cr. Side of the same Accompt; and

and thus are all Mistakes in Merchants Books amended, without erasing or scratching out, which is never, upon any Accompt, to be allow'd.

Note, This Pricking of the *Leidger*, as it will be found absolutely necessary before Ballancing, so the sooner it is begun the better, being the easier perform'd; and what is done, being mark'd, will not be the next Time to be repeated. And thus much for the discovering Faults in Posting and making your *Trial Ballance*, by which, having prov'd the Truth of your Books in general, you next proceed to close every particular Accompt; to do which, you must first erect one more Accompt in your *Leidger*, by the Title of *Ballance Dr. Per Contra Cr.* to the Dr. Side of which will be brought whatever *Money, Goods, or Debts*, then belong or remain due to you; and on the Cr. Side will appear all the Debts you owe to others; and by this, and the Accompt of *Profit and Loss*, (which with *Stock* must be left open to the last) will all your other Accompts be even'd.

And first, beginning with your Accompt of *Cash*, add up both the Dr. and Cr. Sides, that is, both the Receipts, and Payments; and subtracting the one from the other, charge *Ballance Dr.* to the said Accompt of *Cash*, for the Money remaining in your Hands; so that *Cash* being also credited by the said Accompt of *Ballance* for the said Money remaining, both Sides of the Accompt will then be even: But as the *Leidger* contains Accompts of several Sorts, so there are other things to be done in order to close them, besides carrying their Remainders to *Ballance*.

First then, in Accompts of *Goods*, there are these three Varieties, 1st. when none are sold, and then the Accompt is even'd by crediting it by *Ballance*, for the whole remaining at the prime Cost; 2^d. when all are sold, and then the Accompt is ballanc'd only by *Profit and Loss*, by charging the *Goods Dr.* to that Accompt for the Gain, or Cr. for the Loss; 3^d. when only Part are sold; and then first carry the Remainder to *Ballance* at the prime Cost, and afterwards charge the *Goods Dr.* to, or Cr. by, *Profit and Loss*, for the Gain or Loss, on what are sold.

Secondly, in Accompts of *Man*, there are also three Varieties, 1st. when the Dr. Side is heaviest, that is, when they owe you, then credit their Accompts by *Ballance* for

for the Difference; 2d. when the Cr. Side is heaviest, that is, when you owe them, then debit their Accompts to *Ballance* for the Difference; 3d. when both Sides are even; that is, when neither they owe any thing to you, nor you to them; then only add up the Particulars on both Sides, and set down the Sums.

Thirdly, all such *Accompts*, as *House-Expences*, *Charges* on *Merchandize*, *Refusal of Bargains*, &c as they are only Particulars of irrecoverable Expences, or Disbursements which turn to no *Accompt*, so they are all ballanc'd by *Profit* and *Loss*.

Lastly, when all other *Accompts* are clos'd, and only *Profit* and *Loss*, *Stock* and *Ballance* stand open; to close them, first begin with *Profit* and *Loss*, and having summ'd up both the Sides, and thereby found the Difference, that is, your clear Gains, or Increase of *Stock*; ballance your *Profit* and *Loss* by charging it Dr. to the *Accompt* of *Stock*, for the said Sum; then also adding up your *Stock*, carry the *Ballance*, that is, your neat Estate, to the Cr. Side of your *Accompt* of *Ballance*, which will make the Total of the said Cr. Side of *Ballance* exactly equal to the Total of the Dr. Side, and thereby fully prove the Truth of the whole Performance.



THE

LEIDGER.



A.	B.	C.
Fol.	Fol.	Fol.
A. B. Executors 5 	Brandy ——— 3 Black Cloth ——— 7 Bills receivable — 9 —— payable ——— 8 Broad Cloth } in Company } 10 Ballance ——— 15	Cash ——— 2 Charges Merch. — 7 Careful (Peter) — 8 Chince (Indian) 10
D.	E.	F.
Fol.	Fol.	Fol.
Dawner (Step.) } Acct. Cur. } 12 —— Company 12 Disfell (Ja.) Cur. 12 —— Comp. ——— 13	Easy (Sam.) ——— 4 Ellis (Edward) — 6	Freeman (Tho.) — 7 Fletcher (Jacob) 14
G.	H.	I.
Fol.	Fol.	Fol.
Goods for Ac. } of Van Tromp } 9	Harret (Edw.) — 4 Holland ——— 6 House-Expences — 7	Jones (Ben.) ——— 4 Johnson (imon) — Johnson (Ed.) } and Comp. } 9
K.	L.	M.
Fol.	Fol.	Fol.
King (Sir Peter) 5 Kind's Act. Cur. 11 —— Comp. ——— 11	Long (James) ——— 5 Lottery-Tickets — 8 ong (Sir Nich) 14 Logwood ——— 14	Muslin ——— 7 Millington (Tho.) 9 Merchant (Tho.) 14

N.	O.	P.
Fol.	Fol.	Fol.
Noble (Simon) — 5 Nash (John) — 8	Owners of the } Ship Bonad. } 10	Port Wine — 5 Profit and Loss — 1
Q.	R.	S.
Fol.	Fol.	Fol.
	Refusal of Barg. 7	Stock — 1 Sherry — 3 Ship James — 3 Smith (Andrew) 4 Smart (John) — 4 Sugar — 6 Sutor (John) — 9 Ship Bonadvent. 11 Sugar in Comp. 13
T.	V.	W.
Fol.	Fol.	Fol.
Tobacco — 3 Tamarins — 8 Tobac. & Comp. 11	Voy. to Barbadoes 6 Voy. from Barba. 8 V. Tromp's Curt. 10 — Acct. Time — 10 Voy. to Mar- seilles in Com. } 13	Williams (David) 6
X.	Y.	Z.
Fol.	Fol.	Fol.

(7)

	Stock	Dr.	Ft	l.	s.	d.
1726	To John Smart on Demand	—	4	40	00	00
June 24	To Sam. Easy, due 15th Dec. next	—		10	00	00
	To Simon Noble	—	5	30	00	00
	To Sir Peter King	—	5	200	00	00
	To Ballan. for the Neat of my Estate	15	116	16	07	05
				1189	07	05

The Debtor Side of this Accompt, is what you at first ow'd, the Cr. Side what was due, or bet ng'd to you; and by the Ballance you see your real worth.

	Profit and Loss	Dr.				
1726						
Aug. 1	To Edward Harret abated him	—	4	75	00	00
Jan. 10	To Ship Bon. in Com. for my $\frac{1}{2}$ lost	11	368	05	00	
	To House-Expences	—	7	20	00	00
	To Charges of Merchandize	—	7	25	10	00
	To Refusal of Bargains	—	7	1	01	06
	To Voyage from Barbadoes	—	8	9	10	00
	To Stock gain'd by Trade	—	1	350	17	05
				890	03	11

This Accompt is charg'd Dr. for every Disbursement turning to no Accompt, i.e. with every Loss or Disadvantage; and on the contrary is made Cr. for every Gain, by Sale of Goods, Voyages, Gifts, Legacies, Commissions, &c. The Ballance being an Increase of Stock is thither carry'd.

1726
June

1726
July
Aug
Sept
Oct.

(1)

1726	Per Contra	Cr.	£	s.	d.
June 24	By Cash in ready Money	2	1000	00	0
	By Sherry, 21 Pipes, at 25 l. 10 s.	3	535	10	0
	By Tobacco, 30 Hhds, at 10 l. —	3	300	00	0
	By Brandy, 20 Casks, at 15 l. —	3	300	00	0
	By Ship <i>James</i> , for the $\frac{1}{8}$ cost —	3	200	00	0
	By <i>A. Smith</i> , per Note on Demand	4	30	00	0
	By <i>B. Jones</i> , per Note due Oct. 4th.	4	40	00	0
	By <i>Ed. Harret</i> , on Bond, at 6 per Ct.	4	100	00	0
	By Profit and Loss gain'd	1	390	17	5
			11896	07	5

1726	Per Contra	Cr.	£	s.	d.
July 12	By <i>A. B. Exec.</i> of <i>C. K.</i> for a Legacy	5	500	00	0
Aug. 8	By <i>John Nash</i> , for my Com. at 2 l. $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6	04	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sept. 23	By Goods for Ac. of <i>F. V. T.</i> for Com	9	37	09	0
Oct. 4	By <i>F. V. T.</i> Acct. Curr. for Com. —	10	4	03	$7\frac{1}{2}$
— 24	By Cash for 3 Months Interest —	2	3	00	0
	By Sherry gain'd	3	69	10	0
	By Tobacco gain'd	3	37	15	0
	By Ship <i>James</i> gain'd	3	86	00	0
	By Voyage to <i>Barbadoes</i> gain'd —	6	54	00	0
	By Black Cloth gain'd	7	4	00	6
	By Tamarins gain'd	8	26	00	0
	By Broad Cloth in Hands of <i>Cou.</i> Kind gain'd	10	14	15	0
	By Tobacco in Comp. gain'd	11	4	68	
	By Sugar in Comp. gain'd	13	0	10	0
	By Logwood gain'd	14	42	10	0
			890	03	11

1726	Cash	Dr.	For	l.	s.	d.
June	24 To Stock, in ready Money	1	100	00	00	0
25	To Andrew Smith, receiv'd in full	4	30	00	0	
July	2 To Tobac. recd. for 3 Hhds, at 11 l. 5 s.	3	33	15	0	
4	To Sher. in part for 12 pipes, at 30 l.	3	70	00	0	
9	To Ship James recd. for Freight	3	86	00	0	
Aug.	1 To E. Harret, in Composition	4	25	00	0	
29	To John Nash, for my Bill, Value here receiv'd	8	154	00	0	
Sept.	2 To Voyage from Bar. rec. for Sugar	8	240	00	0	
10	To Tam. in part for 2 Hhds, at 60 l.	8	40	00	0	
23	To Goods for Acct. of F. V. Tromp, recd for his Lace	9	798	00	0	
Oct.	24 To Sundry Accts. as per Journal		203	00	0	
Nov.	10 To Broad Cloth in Hands of Cousin Kind, receiv'd in Part	10	20	00	0	
23	To Cousin Kind's Acct. Curr.	11	350	00	0	
Dec.	12 To Tobacco in Comp. in part for 5 Hhds, at 4 l.	11	12	00	0	
19	To ditto, for 20 Hhds, at 3 l. 10 s.	11	70	00	0	
25	To Jacob Fletcher, receiv'd in full	14	8	00	0	
Jan.	31 To S. Dawner's Acct Curr. —	2	13	00	0	
Feb.	17 To Sir N. Long, receiv'd in full	14	18	00	0	
			12170	15	0	

This Accompt being charg'd Dr. for all your Receipts in Money, and Cr. for all you pay, the Balance which must fall on the Cr Side, shews what Money remains in your Hands.

But to prevent the too soon filling of this Accompt, most Mer. hants keep a distinct Cash-Book, which is nothing else but a separate Accompt of Cash, which at certain Periods, as once a Month, &c. they carry to their grand Accompt in the Ledger, making it Dr. to Sundry Accompts for the Sum of all the Receipts that Month, and Cr. by Sundry Accompts for the Total of all the Payments.

(2)

s. d.	1725	Per Contra	Cr.	fo	l.	s. d.
00 0	June	27 By John Smart paid in Part	4		20	00 0
00 0	July	1 By Port Wine, paid for 1 Pipe	5		27	00 0
1 0	—	4 By Sugar, in Part for 3 Hhd, at 19 l. 14 s	6		29	11 0
00 0	—	6 By S. Johnson, lent on Int. at 6 per Cent	5		200	00 0
00 0	—	15 By Voyage to Bar. for Charges paid	6		7	04 0
00 0	—	16 By ditto, for Ensurance	6		10	00 0
00 0	Aug.	4 By House Expen. paid a Quarters Rent	7		20	00 0
00 0	—	7 By Charges of Merchandize, paid by my Book-keeper	7		25	10 0
00 0	—	8 By John Nash his Accompt Current	8		223	09 11
00 0	—	13 By Refusal of Bargains	7		1	01 6
00 0	—	18 By Lottery-Ticket, for 10 undrawn	8		95	00 0
00 0	Sept.	2 By Voy. from Bar. for Charges paid	8		85	10 0
00 0	—	12 By Goods for Accompt. of F. V. Tromp	9		108	00 0
00 0	Oct.	4 By F. V. Tromp's Accompt Current	10		146	02 0
00 0	—	10 By Bills payable	8		52	10 0
00 0	—	By Tho. Millington paid him			18	00 0
00 0	—	17 By John Sutor paid him	9		2	10 0
00 0	Nov.	1 By Broad Cloth in hands of Co Kind	10		93	15 0
00 0	—	27 By Owners of S. Bonadv. paid in full	10		700	00 0
00 0	Dec.	2 B. Ship Bonadv. in comp. paid repair	11		36	10 0
00 0	—	7 By Tobacco in comp. paid my $\frac{1}{3}$ of 25 Hhds	13		25	13 4
5 0	—	25 B. Logwood. paid for 85 Tons, at 1 l.	14		170	00 0
—	30	By Voyage to Marseilles in Comp.	13		42	00 0
—	Jan	4 By Sundry Accompts as per Journal			9	12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	22 By Tho. Merchant, paid him	14		29	10 0
—	—	By Ballance remaining	15		5906	05 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
					12170	15 0

(3)

1726	Sherry	Dr. Pipes	For	l.	s.	d.
June 24	To Stock at 25 l. 10s per Pipe for	21	1	535	10	0
	To Profit and Loss, gain'd by this Account	—	1	69	10	0
		21		—	—	—
				605	00	0

The Dr Side of this, and all Accounts of Goods, shews what they cost; the Cr. Side, what Returns they have made. In ballancing these Accounts, what remains unsold is carry'd to the Dr. Side of the Account of Ballance, and the Gain upon what is sold, to the Cr. Side of Profit and Loss.

1726	Tobacco	Dr.	Hhds.			
June 24	To Stock, at 10 l. per Hhd for	30	1	300	00	0
	To Profit and Loss gain'd —	—	1	37	15	0
		30		—	—	—
				337	15	0

1726	Brandy	Dr.	Casks			
June 24	To Stock, at 15 l. per Cask for	20	1	300	00	0
		—		—	—	—

1726	Ship James	Dr.				
June 24	To Stock, for $\frac{1}{8}$ Part cost	—	1	200	00	0
	To Profit and Loss gain'd by this Acct.	—	1	86	00	0
				—	—	—
				286	00	0

(3)

1726	Per Contra	Cr. Pipes	Fo	l.	s.	d.
July	4 By Sun. Ac. as per Jour. at 30l. for	12	—	360	00	0
—	19 By Mullin, receiv'd in Barter 2 Bales for	1	7	32	00	0
—	24 By T. Freeman, at 30l p. Pipe for	2	7	60	00	0
	By Ballance rem. at 25l 10s. per Pipe.	6	15	153	00	0
		21		605	00	0

1726	Per Contra	Cr. Hhds				
July	2 By Cathrecd. at 11l. 5s. p. Hhd for	3	2	33	15	0
—	21 By Sundry Acc. as per Journal for	15½	—	186	00	0
—	24 By T. Freeman, at 12l. p. Hhd for	1½	7	18	00	0
	By Ballance rem. at 10l per Hhd	10	15	100	00	0
		30		337	15	0

Per Contra	Cr.	Casks				
By Ballance rem. at 15l per Cask	20	15	300	00	0	

1726	Per Contra	Cr.				
July	9 By Cash receiv'd my $\frac{1}{8}$ of 688l. Freight	2	86	00	0	
	By Ballance for my $\frac{1}{8}$ Part remaining	15	200	00	0	
			286	00	0	

		Andrew Smith	Dr. Fo	l.	s.	d.
1726	June 24	To Stock per Note on Demand	—	1	30	000
		The Dr. side of this, and all Accomps. of M. n., is the Charge; the Cr. the Discharge.				
1726	June 24	Benjamin Jones	Dr.			
		To Stock per Note due October 4	—	1	40	000
1726	June 27	John Smart	Dr.			
		To Cash paid in Part	—	2	20	000
		o Ballance due to him	—	15	20	000
						40 000
1726	June 24	Edward Harret	Dr.			
		To Stock per Bond, at 6 per Cent.	—	1	100	000
		Sam. Easy	Dr.			
		To Ballance due to him	—	15	10	000

	Per Contra	Cr.	£	s.	d.
1726 June 25	By Cash receiv'd in full	—	2	30	000

If the Dr. Side exceeds, the Ballance is due to you; if the Cr. the Ballance is due to him: See the two next Accompts.

	Per Contra	Cr.			
	By Ballance due to me	—	15	40	000

	Per Contra	Cr.			
1726 June 24	By Stock on Demand	—	1	40	000

	Per Contra	Cr.			
1726 Aug.	By Sundry Accompts, as per Journal	—	100	000	0

	Per Contra	Cr.			
1726 June 24	By Stock due December 15th	—	1	10	000

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		Dr.	For	l.	s.	d.
	<i>Simon Noble</i>					
	To Ballance due to him	_____	15	30	00	0

	<i>Sir Peter King</i>					
	To Ballance due to him	_____	15	200	00	0

	<i>Port Wine</i>					
1726 July	To Cash paid for	_____	Pipes I	2	27	00

	<i>James Long</i>					
	To Ballance due to him	_____	15	29	11	0

	<i>Simon Johnson</i>					
1726 July	To Cash lent on Interest, at 6 per Cent.	_____	6	200	00	0

	<i>A.B. Execut. of Cou. Kind Drs</i>					
1726 July	To Profit and Loss, for a Legacy due at 1 Year	_____	12	500	00	0

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	Per Contra	Cr.	Fo	l.	s.	d.
1726 June 24	By Stock		1	30	00	0
	Per Contra	Cr.				
1726 June 24	By Stock		1	200	00	0
	Per Contra	Cr.				
	By Ballance remaining	Pipes	1	15	27	00
	Per Contra	Cr.				
1726 July 4	By Sugar on Demand		6	29	11	0
	Per Contra	Cr.				
1726 Oct. 24	By Cash receiv'd in full		2	200	00	0
	Per Contra	Cr.				
	By Ballance due to me		15	500	00	0

		Sugar	Dr.	£	s	d.
1726	July	4 To Sundry Accts. as per Journal, Hhds at 19 l. 14 s. for	3	59	02	0
		21 To Tobacco receiv'd in Barter, at 15 l. per Hhd	4	3	60	00
Feb.	20	To Sugar in Company, taken to myself, at 5 l. 10 s.	2	13	11	00
			9	130	02	0

		Edward Ellis	Dr.	£	s	d.
1726	July	4 To Sherry due at 1 Month	—	3	29	00

		Voyage to Barbadoes	Dr.	£	s	d.
1726	July	15 To Sundry Accompts as per Journal	—	186	00	0
		16 To Cash paid Prem. for 200 l. Insurance	2	10	00	0
		To Profit and Loss gain'd.	1	54	00	0
				250	00	0

		David Williams	Dr.	£	s	d.
		To Ballance due to him	—	15	178	16

		Holland	Dr.	£	s	d.
1726	July	21 To Tobacco, receiv'd in Barter, Pieces at 18 l.	7	3	126	00
		24 To Tho. Freeman, at 8 l per Piece for	3	7	24	00
			10	150	00	0

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Per Contra	Cr.	For	l.	s.	d.
	Hhd				
By Ballance rem. at 19 l. 14 s. —	3	15	59	02	0
— at 15 l. 00 s. —	4		60	00	0
— at 05 l. 10 s. —	2		11	00	0
	9		130	02	0

Per Contra	Cr.				
By Ballance due to me	—	—	15	290	00 0

Per Contra	Cr.				
1726 Aug. 26 By Voyage from Barbadoes for returns			8	250	00 0

Per Contra	Cr.				
1726 July 15 By Voyage to Barbadoes			6	178	16 0

Per Contra	Cr.				
	Pieces				
By Ballance rem. at 18 l. per piece	7	15	126	00	0
— at 8 l. per piece	3		24	00	0
	10		150	00	0

		Dr.	For	1.	s.	d.
1726	Muffin					
July 19	To Sherry, receiv'd in Bartter at 16l	Bales	2	3	3	00
1726	Tho. Freeman					
July 24	To Sundry Accompts, as per Journal				8	00
1726	Black Cloth	Dr.				
July 24	To Tho. Freeman, at 18 s. for	Yds	42	7	37	160
	To Profit and Loss gain'd		—	1	4	006
			—			
			42		41	166
1726	House-Expences	Dr.				
Aug. 4	To Cash, paid a quar. rent due at Midf.		2	20	00	00
1726	Charges of Merchandise	Dr.				
Aug. 7	To Cash, paid by my Book-keeper		2	25	10	00
1726	Refusal of Bargains	Dr.				
Aug. 13	To Cash given G. Newland, for Refusal of 10 Tickets		2	10	16	00

Per Contra	Cr.	Fol	l.	s.	d.
By Ballance rem. at 16 l. per Bale	Bales	2	15	32	00 0

1726	Per Contra	Cr.			
July 24	By Sundry Accompts, as per Journal	15	61	16	0
	By Ballance due to me		16	04	0
			78	00	0

1726	Per Contra	Cr.			
Aug. 8	By John Nash, at 21 s. 6 d. for	23	8	24	14 6
	By Ballance remaining	19	15	17	02 0
		42		41	16 6

Per Contra	Cr.				
By Profit and Loss		1	20	00	0

Per Contra	Cr.				
By Profit and Loss		1	25	10	0

Per Contra	Cr.				
By Profit and Loss		1	1	00	6

		<i>John Nash of Leghorn</i> } <i>Dr.</i>		<i>For l. s. d.</i>	
		His Accompt Current—			
1726	Aug.	8	To Sundry Accompts, as <i>per</i> Journal	254	08 6 ¹ / ₂
		Lottery Tickets		<i>Dr.</i>	
				<i>Tick.</i>	
1726	Aug.	18	To Cash paid, at 9 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> for	10	2 95 000
		Voyage from Barbadoes		<i>Dr.</i>	
1726	Aug.	26	To Sundry Accompts as <i>per</i> Journal	225	8 000
Sept.		2	To Cash paid on my Goods here	85	100
				343	100
		<i>Pet. Careful</i> his Acct. Cur. <i>Dr.</i>			
		To Ballance due to him		15	8 000
		Tamarins		<i>Dr.</i>	
				<i>Hhds</i>	
1726	Sept.	3	To Voyage from Bar. at 47 <i>l.</i> for	2	8 94 000
		To Profit and Loss gain'd		1	26 000
				120	000
		Bills payable		<i>Dr.</i>	
1726	Oct.	10	To Cash, paid J. Emerson & Co. Tromp's Bill	2	52 100

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1726	Per Contra	Cr.	Dollars	Fo	l.	s.	d.
Aug. 29	By Cash, for my Bill, at 40d. for		924	2	154	00	0
	By Ballance due to me		—	15	100	08	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
					254	08	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Per Contra	Cr.	Tickets
By Ballance rem. at 9 l. 10 s.	10	15 95 00 0

1726	Per Contra	Cr.				
Sept. 2	By Cash receiv'd for my Sugar - - -		2	240	00	0
	By Tamarins for 2 Hhds, at 47 l. - -		8	94	00	0
	By Profit and Loss - - - - -		1	9	10	0
				343	10	0

1726	Per Contra	Cr.				
Aug. 26	By Voyage from Barbadoes for Charges		3	8	00	0

1726	Per Contra	Cr.	Hhds			
Sept. 10	By Sundry Accompts at 60 l. for		2	—	20	00 0

1726	Per Contra	Cr.				
Oct. 1	By F. V. Tromp's Accompt Current, for 1 at 10 Days, to Emerson - -		10	52	10	0

1726 Sept. 10	Bills receivable	Dr.	Fa. l. s. d.
	To Tamarins, for 1 on N. Vincent, for	8	30 00 0
	— — — — — 1 on J. James, for	—	28 00 0
	— — — — — 1 on T. Sands, for	—	22 00 0
Nov 10	To Broad Cloth in Hands of Cou. Kind for 1 on John Long	10	10 00 0
			90 00 0
	Goods for Acct. of F.V.Tr. Dr.		
1726 Sept. 12	To Cash, paid Custom and other Charges on his 40 Pieces of Holland, and 360 Yards of Flanders Lace . . .	2	108 00 0
	To Profit and Loss, for my Com. at $2\frac{1}{2}$	1	37 09 0
— 23	To E. V. Tromp's Accompt Current, in my Hands	10	652 11 0
	To Ditto his Acct. of Time, due from Johnson and Company	10	700 00 0
			1498 00 0
	Edw. Johnson and Comp. Drs.		
1726 Sept. 18	To Goods for Acct. of F.V.T. at 3 Mon.	9	700 00 0
	Tho. Millington Dr.		
1726 Oct. 10	To Sundry Accompts, as per Journal	—	18 05 0
	John Sutor Dr.		
1726 Oct. 17	To Cash paid in full	2	10 00 0

Per Contra		Cr.	£	s.	d.
1726	By Ballance rem. 1 on N. Vincent	15	30	00	0
	1 on J. James	—	28	00	0
	1 on T. Sands	—	22	00	0
	1 on J. Long	—	10	00	0
			90	00	0
Per Contra		Cr.			
1726	By E. Johnson and Comp. for his Hol.				
Sept. 18	land, at 3 Months	9	700	00	0
23	By Cash receiv'd for his Lace	2	798	00	0
			1498	00	0
<i>This Acct. of Goods being only in Trust for another, when they are all sold the Ballance is immediately carry'd to the Owners several Accompts, the Money in your Hands to his Acct. Cur. the Money due from others, to his Acct. of Time.</i>					
Per Contra		Cr.			
	By Ballance due	1	700	00	0
Per Contra		Cr.			
1726	By F. V. Tromp's Acct. Cur. for Dying	10	18	05	0
Oct. 4					
Per Contra		Cr.			
1726	By F. V. Tromp's Acct. Cur. for Packing	10	2	10	0
Oct. 4					

		F.V. Tromp's Acct. Cur. Dr.	For	l.	s.	d.
1726 Oct.	1	To Bills payable, for 1 at 10 Days to J. Emerson	8	52	10	0
	4	To Sundry Accompts, as per Journal	17	00	7	1
		To Ballance due to him	15	42	05	4
				652	16	0
		F.V. Tromp's Acct. of time Dr.				
		To Ballance due to him	15	700	000	0
		<i>The Difference between a Man's Ac- compt Current, and his Accompt of Time, is this; his Accompt Current shews what Money you have of his in</i>				
		Broad Cloth in Hands } Dr.				
1726 Nov.		of Cousin Kind				
		To Cash, paid for $\frac{1}{2}$ Share of 300 Yards	2	93	15	0
		To Profit and Lo's gain'd	1	14	15	0
				108	100	0
1726 Nov.		Indian Chince Dr				
	0	To Broad Clo'th in Hands of Pieces Cousin Kind for	5	10	78	100
		Owners of Ship Bonadv. Drs.				
1726 Nov. 27		To Cash paid in full	2	700	000	0

	Per Contra	Cr.	£	s.	d.
1726					
Sept. 23	By Goods for his Acct. in my Hands	9	652	11	0
Oct. 10	By Tho. Millington abated	9	005	0	
			652	16	0

	Per Contra	Cr.	£	s.	d.
1726					
Sept. 23	By Goods for his Accompt due from Johnson and Company	9	700	00	0
	<i>your Hands or have expended for him: His Acct. of Time shews what Debts of others to him, you have the Care of.</i>				

	Per Contra	Cr.	£	s.	d.
1726					
Nov. 10	By Sundry Accompts, as per Journal	10	8	10	0

	Per Contra	Cr.	£	s.	d.
	By Ballance remaining	Pieces 5	15	78	10 0

	Per Contra	Crs.	£	s.	d.
1726					
Nov. 20	By Ship Bonadven. in Comp. at 6 Days	11	700	00	0

		Ship Bonadven. in Comp. } Dr.	For	l.	s.	d.
		with Cousin Kind				
1726	Nov. 20	To the Owners, to pay at 6 Days	10	700	000	
Dec.	3	To Cash, paid Repairs	2	36	100	
					736	100

		Cousin Kind's Acct. Cur. Dr.				
1726	Nov. 20	To his Acct. in Comp. for his half of Ship Bonadventure	11	350	000	
Dec.	3	To ditto for his 1 half of Repairs	11	180	500	
					368	050

		Cous. Kind's Acct. in Com. Dr.				
1726	Jan. 10	To Ship Bonad. in Comp. for his $\frac{1}{2}$ lost	11	368	050	
<i>As your Partner's Acct. Curt. shews what he owes you, or you him; so his Ac- in Company, is a distinct state of his particular Share; The said Account</i>						

		Tobacco in Com. with } Dr.				
		S. Dawner and J. Dissel				
1726	Dec. 7	To Sundry Accts. at 3l. 12 s. for	5		1800	00
		and at 2l. 19 s. for	20		5900	00
		To S. Dawner's Acct. in Comp. for his 1 third gain'd	12		400	00
		To J. Dissel's Account in Com. for his 1 third gain'd	13		400	00
		To Pro. & Loss for my 1 3d. gain'd	1		400	00
			25		9000	00

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	Per Contra	Cr.	Fo	l.	s.	d.
1726 Jan.	10 By Sundry Accompts as per Journal	—	7	36	10	0

	Per Contra	Cr.				
1726 Nov.	23 By Cash receiv'd his $\frac{1}{2}$ of Ship Bonadv.	—	2	35	0	000
	By Ballance due to me	—	15	18	05	0
				368	05	0

	Per Contra	Cr.				
1726 Nov.	23 By his Ac. Cur. for his $\frac{1}{2}$ of Ship Bon.	—	11	35	0	000
Dec.	3 By ditto, for his 1 half of Repairs	—	11	18	05	0
	being credited for his Share bought, or brought in, and for what is gain'd, and made Dr. for his part of what is sold, or lost			368	05	0

	Per Contra	Cr.				
1726 Dec.	12 By Sundry Ac. at 4l perHhd for	Hhds	5	—	20	000
	19 By Cash recd. at 3l. 10s perHhd. for		20	2	70	000
			25		90	000

This Tobacco being in Company, the Profit arising is divided equally among the Partners, by giving each Man's Acct. in Comp. Credit for his respective share, as well as Profit and Loss for your own.

Steph. Dawner's Acct. Cur. Dr		For	l.	s.	d.
1726					
Dec.	30	To his Accompt in Company for his 1 third of Voyage to <i>Marseilles</i> —	12	35	02 7 3
Jan.	4	To Cash paid him —	2	85	15 3 7
	15	To his Accompt in Company, for his 1 third of 9 Hhds of Sugar —	12	10	00
		To Ballance due to him —	15	30	00
				48	07 11

Steph. Dawner's Accom. } Dr
in Company }

1726		in Company		
Dec.	12	To his Acct. Curr. for his 1 third of 5 Hhds of Tobacco sold	12	6 13 4
	19	To Dis. for his 1 third of 20 Hhds sold	12	23 06 8
Feb.	6	To Ditto, for his 1 third of 3 Hhds of Sugar sold	12	6 00 0
	13	To Sugar in Company for 2 Hhds ta- ken to himself	13	11 00 0
		To Voyage to <i>Marseilles</i> in Company for his 1 third remaining	13	350 02 7
		<i>See Cousin Kind's Account in Company,</i> <i>Fol. II.</i>		397 02 1

Ja. Dissel his Acct. Curr. Dr.

1726	Dec.	30	To his Acct. in Company, for his 1 3d of Voyage to <i>Marseilles</i> ————	1335002
	Jan.	4	To Cash paid him ————	29174
		15	To his Acct. in Comp. for his 1 3d of 9 Hhds of Sugar ————	1316100
		31	To <i>Stephen Dawner's</i> Accompt Curr ————	123100
			To Ballance due to him ————	1536000
				416000

Per Contra		Cr.	£.	s.	d.
1726					
Dec.	12 By his Accompt in Company, for his 1 3d of 5 Hhds of Tobacco sold —	12	6	13	4
	19 By ditto, for his 1 3d of 20 Hhds of To- bacco sold —	12	23	08	8
	30 By Voyage to <i>Marseilles</i> in Company, for 50 Tuns of Lead —	13	435	17	11 ⁴
Jan.	31 By Sundry Accompts as per Journal —		16	10	0
Feb.	6 By his Accompts in Company, for his 1 third of 3 Hhds of Sugar —	12	6	00	0
			488	07	11 ⁴

Per Contra		Cr.	£.	s.	d.
1726					
Dec.	7 By Tobacco in Company, for his 1 third of 25 Hhds —	11	25	13	4
	30 By his Accompt Current, for his 1 third of Voyage to <i>Marseilles</i> —	21	350	02	7 ³
Jan.	15 By ditto, for his 1 3d of 9 Hhds of Sugar —	12	16	10	0
	By Tobacco in Company gain'd —	11	4	06	8
	By Sugar in Company gain'd —	13	0	10	0
			397	02	7 ³

Per Contra		Cr.	£.	s.	d.
1726					
Dec.	12 By his Accompt in Company, for his 1 third of 5 Hhds of Tobacco —	13	6	13	4
	19 By ditto, for his 1 third of 20 Hhds sold —	13	23	06	8
	30 By Voyage to <i>Marseilles</i> , in Company for 60 Pieces of Serge —	13	360	00	0
Jan.	22 By <i>Tho. Merchant</i> paid him —	14	20	00	0
Feb.	6 By his Accompt in Company, for his 1 third of 3 Hhds of Sugar —	13	6	00	0
			416	00	0

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		James Dissell his Acct. } Dr. Fo	l.	s.	d.
1726		in Company			
Dec.	12	To his Accompt Current, for his 1 3d of 5 Hhds of Tobacco	12	6	13 4
	19	To ditto, for his 1 third of 20 Hhds	12	23	06 8
Feb.	6	To ditto, for his 1 3d of 3 Hhds of Sug.	12	6	00 0
	20	To Sugar in Company, for 2 Hhds taken to himself	13	11	00 0
		To Voyage to Marseilles in Company, for his 1 third remaining	13	35	00 2 7 4
		See Cousin Kind's Accompt in Company, Fo. 11.		397	02 7 4

		Voy. to Marseilles in Co. } Dr.			
		with S. Dawner and J. Dissell }			
1726		To Sundry Accompts as per Journal	1050	07	11 4
Dec.	30	<i>As before the Profit of the Tobacco, in Company was divided among the Partners, so here the Voyage still depending, each Man's Accompt in Company is charg'd Dr. for his 1 third remaining, as well as Ballance for your own Part.</i>			

		Sugar in Comp. with } Dr.			
		S. Dawner and J. Dissell }			
1726			Hhds		
Jan.	15	To Tho. Merchant at 6 Days at 5l. 10 s. for	9	14	49 100
		To S. Dawner's Accompt in Com. for his 1 third gain'd	12	0	100
		To J. Dissell ditto	13	0	100
		To Profit and Loss, for my 1 third gain'd	1	00	100
			9		5100 0

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Per Contra		Cr.	l.	s.	d.
1726 Dec.	7 By Tobacco in Comp. for 1 third of 25 Hhds paid	11	25	13	4
30	By his Acct. Curr. for 1 third of Voyage to <i>Marseilles</i>	12	35	00	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jan. 15	By <i>ditto</i> , for 1 third of 9 Hhds of Sugar sold	12	16	10	0
	By Tobacco in Company gain'd	11	4	06	8
	By Sugar in Company gain'd	13	0	10	0
			397	02	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

Per Contra		Cr.
	By <i>S. Dawner's</i> Accompt in Comp. for his 1 third remaining	12 350 02 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	By <i>James Dissell's</i> Accompt in Comp. for his 1 third remaining	13 350 02 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	By Ballance for my own 1 third remaining	15 350 02 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
		1050 07 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

Per Contra		Cr.
1726 Feb.	6 By Sir <i>N. Long</i> , in 10 Days, at 6 l. for	3 14 18 00 0
13	By <i>S. Dawner's</i> Accompt in Cmt. taken to himself	2 12 11 00 0
20	By Sundry Accompts. as per Journal for	4 22 00 0
N		9 51 00 0

1726 *Jacob Fletcher* Dr. *l.* *s.* *d.*
 Dec. 12 To Tobacco in Comp. in Part for 5 hds 11 8 00 0

1726 *Sir Nicholas Long* Dr.
 Feb. 6 To Sugar in Comp. for 3 Hhds, at 6 l. 13 18 00 0
 in 10 Days

1726 *Logwood* Dr.
 Dec. 25 To Cash paid, at 2 l. per Ton, for Tons 85 2 170 00 0
 To Profit and Loss gain'd 85 1 42 10 0
 212 10 0

1726 *Tho. Merchant* Dr.
 Jan. 5 To Sundry Accompts as per Journal — 49 10 0

Per Contra		Cr.	Fol	l.	s.	d.
1718	Dec. 25 By Cash received in full		2	8	00	0

Per Contra		Cr.	Fol	l.	s.	d.
1718	Feb. 7 By Cash receiv'd in full		2	18	00	0

Per Contra		Cr.	Fol	l.	s.	d.
1718	Dec. 30 By Voyage to Marfeilles in Comp	Tons 13 212	100			
	at 2 l. 10 s. for.	85				

Per Contra		Cr.	Fol	l.	s.	d.
1718	Jan. 15 By Sugar in Company, for 9 Hhds due		13	42	15	0
	at 6 Days					

Ballance

Dr. Fol. l. s. d.

To Cash remaining in my Hands—	2	9906	05	7½
To Sherry rem. 6 Pipes, at 25l. 10s.—	3	153	00	0
To Tobacco rem. 10 Hhds, at 15l.—	3	100	00	0
To Brandy rem. 20 Casks, at 10l.—	3	300	00	0
To Ship <i>James</i> , for $\frac{2}{3}$ remaining—	3	200	00	0
To <i>Ben. Jones</i> , per Note on Demand—	4	40	00	0
To port Wine rem. 1 Pipe—	5	27	00	0
To Sugar rem. 3 Hhds, at 19l. 14s.				
4 Hhds at 15l. and 2 Hhds. 5l. 10s.	6	130	02	0
To <i>Edward Ellis</i> on Demand—	6	290	00	0
To <i>A. B. Executors</i> to cousin <i>Kind</i> —	5	500	00	0
To Muslin rem. 2 Bales at 16l.—	7	32	00	0
To <i>Holland</i> rem. 7 Pieces at 18l. and				
3 Pieces at 8l.—	6	150	00	0
To <i>Tho. Freeman</i> —	7	16	04	0
To Black Cloth rem. 19 Yards at 18s.	7	17	02	0
To <i>John Nash</i> of <i>Leghorn</i> —	8	100	08	6½
To Lottery Tickets, for 10, at 9l. 10s.	8	95	00	0
To Bills receivable, as per Acc ^t —	9	90	00	0
To <i>Edward Johnson</i> and Company—	9	700	00	0
To <i>Indian Chince</i> , for 5 Pieces—	10	78	10	0
To Cousin <i>Kind's</i> Accompt Current—	11	18	05	0
To Voyage to <i>Marseilles</i> in Com. for				
my $\frac{1}{2}$ remaining.—	13	350	02	7½

13293 19 9½

These Articles are a Collection of the several Ballances from the Creditor Side of every particular Account in the Ledger, (being the distinct Branches of your present Estate) and must all be charged Drs. to Stock in your new Books.

Per Contra

Cr. Fol l. s. d.

By John Smart, due to him on Demand	4	20	00	0
By Samuel Easy, on Demand	4	10	00	0
By Simon Noble, due to him	5	30	00	0
By Sir Peter King, due to him	5	200	00	0
By James Long, due to him	3	29	11	0
By David Williams, due to him	6	178	16	0
By Peter Careful due to him	8	8	00	0
By F. V. Tromp his Accompt Current	10	429	05	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
By Ditto, his Accompt of Time	10	700	00	0
By Stephen Dawner's Accompt Current	12	36	00	0
By James Dissell's Accompt Current	12	36	00	0
By Stock, the neat of my Estate	11	116	16	07 $\frac{1}{2}$

These Articles except the last (are a Collection of the severat Ballances from the Dr. Side of every particular Accompt (being the Debts you owe) and must all be made Crs. by Stock in your new Books.

The last Article on this Cr. Side (or Ballance of the Accompt) which is brought from Stock, is the Neat of your Estate, or your present Worth.

13293 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Having thus clos'd your Books, by evening every particular Accompt, you are next to open a new Sett, by drawing an *Inventory* from this *Ballance* of the old; (and as was before observ'd) the Particulars on the Dr. Side of this *Accompt of Ballance* being the several *Items*, or *Branches* of your *Estate*, and the *Particulars* on the Cr. Side, the several *Debts* you owe; so the said *Particulars* on the Dr. Side, must in your new Books be all made Drs. to *Stock*, and *Stock* Dr. to the several *Particulars* on the Cr. Side, thus,

Stock Dr.	Per Contra Cr.
To <i>John Smart</i> ,	By Cash,
To <i>Samuel Easy</i> ,	By Sherry,
To <i>Simon Noble</i> ,	By Tobacco,
&c.	&c.

Note, Merchants usually distinguish their Books by the Letters of the Alphabet; marking their first Sett with the Letter *A*, their second *B*, their third *C*, and so on

F I N I S.



P O S T S C R I P T.

UPON a careful revising what I have now written upon this Subject, and comparing it with what *Traacts*, before publish'd by others, have fallen into my Hands; I cannot observe any remarkable Deficiency, or Matter of Moment omitted, except (which I have now added)

The Method of transposing Accompts from one Folio of the *Leidger* to another.

If at any Time an Accompt becomes so fill'd with Particulars, either on the Dr. or Cr. Side as that there is a Necessity of removing it to some other *Folio*, observe the following Directions, *viz.*

1. If it be a *Man's Accompt*, or either of the general *Accompts* of *Stock*, *Cash*, or *Profit* and *Loss*; cast up both the Dr. and Cr Side, and carry only the *Ballance* to the *New Accompt*, by making the said *New Accompt*

Accompt Dr. to the *Old*, for the *Difference*, if the Dr. Side be heaviest ; or if the Cr. Side be heaviest, the *Old Accompt* Dr. to the *New*.

2. If it be any *Accompt* of *Goods*, or *Ship Parts &c.* casting up both Sides as before, (but without considering the *Ballance* or *Difference*) charge the *New Accompt* Dr. to the *Old*, for the total Quantity, and Price of the Goods bought ; and the *Old Accompt* Dr. to the *New*, for the total Quantity, and Price of what is sold : Thus will the *Old Accompt* stand evened, and the Totals of both its Dr. and Cr. Sides justly appear on the *New One* open'd.



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A N

A T T E M P T

Towards rendering the
Education of Y O U T H
More Easy and Effectual.



1. *S* the Knowledge of *Greek* and *Latin* is the Foundation of that Kind of Learning which usually denominates a Man a *Scholar*, so a competent Skill in *Writing* and *Accompts*, is the chief of those Accomplishments which are generally understood by the Name of *Clerkship*, in the present Acceptation of the Word.

2. Several ingenious Gentlemen have communicated to the World their Thoughts upon the attaining the learned Languages, and enter'd, as it were, their Protests against the common Method of instruction: But the other Part of Education, tho' of much more general Use in Life, seems to have been neglected; and the only Attempt I have hitherto seen on that Subject, is a small Treatise under the Title of *An Essay on the proper Method for Forming the Man of Business*.

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3. Edu-

3. Education is indeed a word of very large extent, and implies the whole compass of Learning every thing a Youth may be instructed in; but certainly every part is not applicable to every person, and the *Compting-House*, and the *Counter*, require qualifications very different from those which fit a man for the *Pulpit*, or the *Bar*.

4. Yet notwithstanding, the prevailing method of Education at present, is without any regard to the Child's capacity, or distinction, with respect to the future Figure we intend he shall make in the World, the present method I say, is, as soon as he can stammer over a chapter in the *Bible*, and before he has well lost the uncouth tone of pronunciation, which he has perhaps learnt of his Mistress, immediately to send the Boy to the *Latin School*; where, instead of studying his own Language, and improving in the necessary qualifications of reading it distinctly, and with proper *Emphasis*, he is unreasonably enter'd upon a *Latin Grammar*, and not only perplex'd with abstruse Terms of Art, but confounded with Rules wrote in a Language he is altogether a stranger to. To learn an unknown Science in an unknown *Tongue*, must certainly be acknowledg'd an hardy undertaking, even in a grown Person, with the utmost application of his whole thought and reason; how much more difficult and unreasonable must it then be, for Children to go through the unaccountable task, and whilst they labour under the load, to stand liable to the lash for every failure of capacity, as well as negligence of duty. But the whole of the Objection is not against the difficulty of the Study; it is oftentimes as fruitless as it is difficult; for after, it may be, seven years Pains are past, and the Youth somewhat advanc'd in his Learning, either discouraged by experienc'd hardships, or determin'd by his Friends inclinations, his Studies are suddenly chang'd, and he is immediately remov'd to the *Writing-School*, to be qualified for Trade, or other Business; where, entirely neglecting his former applications, the little *Latin* he had learnt, is lost; and for all his time and labour past, he is perhaps unable to give the sense of a *Motto* or *Inscription*; nay, it may be, is still incapable of reading or writing *English*.

5. To remedy these Inconveniencies, I would therefore humbly recommend it to those who have the care of Children, to observe betimes their inclinations and capacities, and, as soon as possible, to come to a resolution how they intend to place them in the World; for tho' it is not possible so soon to fix upon any distinct Trade or Profession, yet they may, and ought, early to determine, whether they intend them for *Scholars*, *Clerks*, or *Traders*, that they may receive their Education accordingly.

6. As for those who are to be brought up *Scholars*, it is out of my sphere to direct; but leaving them to the Professors of that part of Education, I would only take the liberty to observe, that if before they were perplex'd with *Latin*, they were taught the grounds of Grammar in the *English* Tongue, they would make their advances in that learned Language with more ease and success, and would give their *Latin*-Masters less trouble, and more credit: To that end, for the particular use of my own Scholars, I have compos'd an *English* Rudiment, built upon the method of the *Latin* Grammar, by which the Learner may not only come to the perfect knowledge of his Mother-Tongue, but be also fitly prepar'd for the study of other Languages, more especially the *Latin*, the difficulty of which will, by that means, be in a great measure remov'd: For *Grammar* is not, as it is too often conceiv'd to be, only an Appendix to *Latin* and *Greek*; but is of itself an absolute *Science*, reaching the nature and distinctions of Words, and the justness and proprieties of Speech; and consists, like other Sciences, of several general Principles, applicable to all the Languages of the Universe: Every one, therefore, should first learn *Grammar* in his own Tongue, and then he may with ease be taught the several peculiarities of any other Language he shall afterwards apply himself to the Study of.

7. At the same time that Children are thus learning *English*, it will be proper they should be taught to *write*; not only as it is a delightful exercise, and easily attained, but as it is of absolute use and necessity for their future advances and particularly to the performing their *Latin* Exercises.

8. As to *Arithmetick*, it may be best for such to let it alone till their more advanc'd years, when it will be a proper introduction to their *Mathematical* Studies.

9. Those who are intended *Clerks*, are the next under consideration; and for these, having made the same beginning as the others, it will be necessary that they as well study the *French* as the *Latin* Tongue, from both which they ought to be capable of making a good translation.

10. *Writing* and *Accompts* are indeed their very profession; and therefore to be wanting in either of those qualifications, is to be deficient in essentials, and unworthy the very name of a *Clerk*. Nor is it sufficient barely to write a fair character; a *Clerk* should have an easy freedom in his Hand, a bold stroke with his Pen, and the skill and command of striking a neat Capital, or proper Ornament; by which means he will not only be able to do his Business without difficulty, but also make it appear to advantage.

11. 'Tis a common thing to find a young Man, who writ very tolerably at the *Writing-School*, immediately upon his entrance on Business, to lose his Hand; occasion'd by his falling at once from a slow way of practice, to attempt dispatch; but if either at the time of their learning, they were brought by degrees from set Copies and Pieces, to write after larger Specimens, and real Precedents of Business, (as is my constant method with my *Scholars*) or on their first entrance into Offices; &c. they would themselves have the prudence carefully and leisurely to copy what is given them, and leave it to time and practice to render them ready and expeditious, they would find their account in their patience, and have their diligence crown'd with perfection.

12. And here I cannot forbear lamenting the Unhappiness of our *Profession*, on account of its being, like those of Law and Physick, so crowded with ignorant Undertakers, and unskilful Pretenders. When a man has try'd all Shifts, and still fail'd, if he can but scratch out any thing like a fair Character, tho' never so stiff and unnatural, and has got but *Arithmetick* enough in his head to compute the minutes in a year,

or the inches in a mile, he makes his last recourse to a Garret, and, with the Painter's help, sets up for a Teacher of *Writing* and *Arithmetick*; where, by the bait of low Prices, he perhaps gathers a number of Scholars; and thus imposing on the inconsiderate Parents, both robs them of their money, and the more unhappy Children of their time. Again, others there are, who, tho' better *Writers* and *Accomptants* than the former, are yet so shamefully ignorant in other respects, that they can neither write sense, nor spell *English*: And sure the Scholars of such Masters are like to prove great proficient. But to return;

13. *Arithmetick* is more the business of the head than the hand; and he that proposes himself for a *Clerk* or *Accomptant*, ought to have a particular turn of thought that way: 'Tis true, there are distinct peculiar methods, and a common road of practice in most Offices and Employments, as particularly in the *Custom-House* and *Excise*; by which many men of but dull genius, make shift to rub through their business; but what satisfaction can a man take in doing what he does not understand? And how much must he be out of countenance if call'd upon for an explanation? Whereas, he that works with knowledge, and can render a reason for what he does, not only goes on with certainty and pleasure to himself, but to the satisfaction of others: Besides, he who is a Master of the Theory, and whose business puts him upon constant Practice, can hardly fail of adding new improvements of his own, to the discoveries of others in that inexhaustible Art: But, as some persons may be engag'd in Business, wherein is very little use of this Science, by which means they may be liable to forget what they had learn'd; and others may be so hastily enter'd upon what may very much require it, as not to have time to obtain a sufficient knowledge therein, I sometime ago publish'd a little *Treatise*, in a neat pocket Volume; under the Title of *Arithmetick in Epitome*; or, a *Compendium of all its Rules, both Vulgar and Decimal*. Which Book, as it was chiefly intended, and, at first, particularly dedicated to the ingenious *Clerks* and *Accomptants* of the several Offices of *Great-Britain*, so it has had the good Fortune so far to please, as to have already past four Impressions.

14. The next necessary qualification of a *Clerk* or *Accountant*, is that most excellent Art of *Italian* Book keeping, a Science beyond the praise of words, and without which a man is neither fit for the Cabinet nor the Compting-House. And, indeed, the World now seems to be more than ever sensible of its value, every one almost being desirous of having those under their care instructed therein. In this Art too I have endeavour'd to serve the *Publick*, by a small *Treatise*, call'd, *An Essay on Book-keeping, according to the true Italian Method of Debtor and Creditor, by Double Entry*, which has likewise been so well receiv'd, as to have been twice Printed in little more than a twelvemonth's time, and is now, with this *Attempt*, come to its fourth Edition.

15. Having thus consider'd the proper attainments of those who are intended *Clerks*, &c. I now proceed to point out what I think the proper Method of preparing those who are design'd for *Trades*. And here I hope I shall be excus'd if I entirely declare against such Children losing their time about *Latin*.

16. *Grammar*, which is the only thing they can propose thereby to learn, I have already shew'd may more easily and effectually be taught them in their own Mother-tongue. And for the general receiv'd notion, that there is no attaining to spell *English* without learning *Latin*, it is an observation false in fact, and no better than a vulgar Error. 'Tis true, indeed, the *Latin* Scholar, by his daily reading, and constant perusal of books, can hardly fail of improving himself in that respect; but then it is not because what he studies is *Latin*, but the same application to *English* Authors would produce a like or greater Effect; for the main difficulty of *Spelling*, is not in those words deriv'd of the *Latin* Tongue, which are indeed of all others most easily spelt, by reason no superfluous Letters are therein us'd, every letter having its full power, and every syllable exactly writ as sounded; whilst the chief difficulty is really found in those words which are merely *English*, or of *Saxon* Original: if therefore we must needs learn some other Language to teach us to spell *English*, it ought certainly to be the old *Saxon*, not the *Latin*.

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17. Another Plea for the Necessity of learning *Latin*, is; that without it we cannot understand the many *English* words thence deriv'd; but this Argument either proves nothing, or it proves too much; for if it be necessary to learn *Latin* for the understanding the words borrow'd from that Language, it must consequently also be necessary to learn *Greek* for the same reason; and thus this necessity of becoming Etymologists, will lead us thro' all the *twelve Languages*, from which *Skinner* in his Dictionary deduces our Speech: but, above all, we must again be referr'd to the old *Saxon*, from whence almost all our Monosyllables, and the greatest number of our other primitive words, are brought.

18. I would therefore, instead of the afore-mentioned fruitless difficulty, earnestly recommend the study of the *French* Tongue, which will both be much easier attain'd, and prove much more serviceable in Business, as being now almost the common Speech of *Europe*; and, consequently, not only qualifying a man to travel abroad, and by that means to improve his Traffick beyond the Seas, but also of frequent use in their Shops at home, to their great advantage in serving their foreign Customers.

19. To this useful study, I must add another very necessary qualification, of general use to all Mankind, but more especially to those who are to get their living by the invention of their heads, and the work of their hands; I mean the ingenious Art of *Drawing*; for how can he be suppos'd capable of performing a piece of work, who is not able to give a Draught of his Design? Or what content is he like to give to his Employers, who cannot lay before them a representation of what they are to expect? It is to this admirable skill that we owe both the invention and improvement of every useful instrument, and every pleasing curiosity. Is it not strange then, that an Accomplishment so advantageous and necessary, should be so much slighted and neglected, as that perhaps of fifty *British* Youths put out to Business absolutely requiring it, scarce one shall be found therein fitly qualify'd? Upon which account the Parents are not only oblig'd to part with larger Sums to place them out, but the young men too incapable

pable of doing their Master's better business, must be content to be employ'd in Errands, and other mean service, 'till such time as they become proficient. Our neighbour Nations have another opinion of this Art, and whatever they intend their Sons for, seldom fail of giving them this part of Education; and I hope that being influenc'd by consideration and example, and convinc'd by experience, the same good custom will in time obtain in Great-Britain also.

20. With this Art of *Drawing*, some Professions may require a little skill in *Mathematicks*; but as this is not so generally needful, I shall content my self with having only mention'd it.

21. And now, if it should be objected, that these Attainments will not take up all the time a youth has for learning before he is put out Apprentice; without urging that I am afraid, few go abroad so well furnish'd, I may answer, that there are other things an *English* Scholar may be instructed in, as *Geography*, *Chronology*, and *History*, and, above all, a good *narrative Style*, or a facility of expressing himself handsomely by Letter; and these sure are parts of knowledge which will turn to much more account than all *Lilly's* Rules and Exceptions; and will make him more capable of Conversation, as well as Business, than if his head were furnish'd with a few *Latin* Words and Phrases, which he would soon forget, or never be able to make a right use of. As for the fabulous History of the Gods and Heroes of the Poets, if that knowledge is to be insisted on, it may as well be learn'd in *English*: For the *Pantheon*, or Dr. King's History of the Heathen Gods, will give sufficient light into the whole *Pagan* Theology; and *Dryden*, *Pope*, and other *English* Poets, have sung all the Fables of Antiquity in our native Language.

22. If whilst young Men are learning these several Accomplishments they are remov'd from the *Writing-School*, (tho' they may very well be carrying on their Improvements there at the same time, and indeed if there was proper Encouragement given, all these things might be there taught) it will be necessary, before they go out to Business,

they should return again, both to brighten up their *Writing*, and to finish them in *Accompts*; which last, as it is the soonest of all other things forgot, without practice, especially when taught (as it too frequently is) without reason and demonstration, so it should be always the last Attainment; and a young Man, having added a competent knowledge in that Art to his other Acquirements, cannot but make his entrance into the world with advantage: When, if good Manners and Virtue also join his Accomplishments, he will hardly fail of good usage and encouragement from the Master he serves, the utmost endearments of his Friends and Relations, civility and respect from all about him, in himself an inward satisfaction; and what will undoubtedly crown all, God's blessing and protection.

23. I have thus thrown together a few Hints on *Education* as they have occur'd to my thoughts, which I humbly submit to the consideration of the Publick: I would only add, that as I have successfully try'd what I here offer; so I would rather have it look'd upon as an Account of the Practice of my *School*, than as a design'd Treatise on the Subject.

F I N I S.





